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Subbalakshmi & Fans.

THE TRUTH ABOUT A FAITH HEALER

(See Page 3)

Short Story

By Ananth Rao Kanangi

LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM

I saw her for the first time at a Coffee House. Her cheeks glowed with fresh redness. She was fair, immaculate and innocent. I envied the man who was talking to her with a husky voice. He looked ugly before the picture of loveliness. I thought and wished he was the ugliest of human beings, hitherto born in this world.

She mixed coffee for him. And as she poured the black, cool coffee with her shapely, brown hand, she kept talking.

A desire to know her, to talk to her, and to touch her, possessed me.

Civilisation has certain codes enforced on human beings. One of them prevented me from expressing my desire to her. All that I could do in the circumstances was to ignore what my companions were discussing and stare.

I could not work that evening. I could not think of anything, except her all night. I must know her, somehow I must know her. I resolved to make enquiries. The dawn was breaking sadly on the earth. There was stillness all around and there was stillness in me.

A month passed by. Now I knew who she was. The knowledge saddened me. Vishwam had told me. "Ananth, you are a fool, a big fool. You are playing with fire. She is a communist." Vishwam had said. Fire and communist! I wondered what was common between the two. I knew of Vishwam's hatred for communists.

I said, "Vishwam, I do not know what earthly political party she belongs to. But I am prepared to sacrifice anything for her, my party, my country and myself. I shall betray, kill and do anything, if I can....

"Pagal. But will she do the same?" Vishwam had said. Maybe I was mad.

It was in October last that I was introduced to her. I extended my trembling hand which she grasped and shook gently. She talked to me. I pretended I was not interested in her much. I talked politics, discussed the Ministry and dismissed it quickly, and at last talked of the weather. She must have been bored on that first occasion when we met. I had a feeling that it was only because of the introduction, that she was forced to say something to me. But she did not know that it was a momentous introduction with far reaching consequences. The woman in her was drawn to me more and more. I could see as days passed by, she took greater interest in me. When we met we greeted warmly. She realised there was some force, stronger than her party which was compelling her and dictating to her. We loved each other.

And then one day, after a stroll along the beach, we sat under a cocoanut tree. Her brown hair was playing with the breeze. Her youthful oval face was moist with a layer of sweat. Suddenly she lifted her face to mine and said, "Ananth, tomorrow we will be separated. I am sure we will be put in different jails, if we live of course."

I said "Vishwam, I do not know what earthly political party she belongs to. But I am prepared to sacrifice anything....I shall betray, kill....."

"Pagal. But will she do the same?" Vishwam had said. May be I was mad.

The time had come at last. I knew it was coming. I had not told her about my political opinions. In the excess of my love, I had agreed with everything she had said. I wanted her so. She might frown, if I were to disagree with her about anything—even politics. I felt I had deceived her. No, it must not be. This could not go on for ever. I had built an edifice of love, built it with lies and dishonesty. I must tell her. She must accept me as I am. Is it not possible that love could go on, independent of political opinions? What is love—is it a product of political identity?

There was to be a demonstration the next day, by the communists in the city. Government had banned the demonstration and I knew it had taken ample precautions. Government was only waiting for an opportunity. It wanted an excuse to stem the communists. I knew of the disaster that awaited the communists.

"Pushpa, I am not coming tomorrow. If I come, it will be to cover the demonstration as a reporter." I said looking away from her.

I waited for her reply. She did not speak. I wanted her to speak, to say something. And then, when I looked at her, I did not see my sweet Pushpa sitting beside me. Her cheeks were pale. She seemed to be desperately trying not to believe what she believed.

And then she spoke. "I thought you were a communist. To me communism is not just a political theory. It decides one's personality, outlook and conduct. Why should you have deceived me? You desired my flesh and you captivated my soul with dishonesty. At this moment you look like a dried up lonely tree in winter, bared of foliage and flower. My body and my soul desired you. My soul can have no more desire for you. And what the soul does not desire, the body cannot. For then, it will be whoredom."

I sat looking at the sea. The waves were dashing against the dark juts of old rocks. Along the beach, men, women and children were merry.

"Pushpa, I love you. I love your face, I love your hair. I worship your beauty. I had no soul before I saw you. You gave me my soul, for what is soul but the power to feel the joy of life?"

She looked at me. It was a look of pity, contempt, and love. Then she rose and walked away.

She walked out of my life. Next day, I was assigned to cover the communist demonstration. I caught a glimpse of Pushpa in the procession. The police came upon the procession and used tear gas and gunfire to disperse it. A soda water bottle was thrown from a terrace at the head of Superintendent W—. The proud man walked down the street with his face full of blood. Many were arrested, the wounded were taken to the hospital and the dead to the Coroner.

It was only at six that evening, I received information about Pushpa. I had a telephone call from the hospital. A grievously wounded girl, Pushpa by name, wanted to see me.

I saw her lying motionless on the floor. I had seen the grisly hospital crowded with the wounded. I knelt beside Pushpa. She smiled. I could not see her brown hair, for her head was bandaged. The nurse had told me a bullet had entered her head. I knew she was dying.

"Pushpa, you must live," I said.

"Have you forgiven me for what I said to you yesterday?" she smiled. Then with wondering eyes, she asked, "Ananth, after all, we live to prove something, is it not?"

The shadows of death were stealing on her livid face. All around, the dying were groaning. Nurses and doctors moved swiftly and were busy with Death. I held Pushpa's hand which was becoming more cold and rigid——

I woke up and saw Vishwam holding my hand. So it was a dream after all! I had seen a lovely girl in the afternoon at a Coffee House. Vishwam had told me she was a communist....

I was a slave that night, to a strange lassitude. Try as I might, I could not concentrate on my work. Perhaps I was not born to be a writer. May be Brahma had omitted to include some vital element, in the clay of my make.....

It is my custom to sit by my first floor window and gaze for inspiration. The dirty pavement, the gaunt lamp post, a strip of tar and then the chawl beyond—the screech of grinding brakes, the hum of rolling wheels, and baby howls—Rags, dirt, squalor, filth—the smoking chimneys, the dark grey clouds, and sometimes bits of blue sky peeping like windows from another world....I look and look....

But sometimes I see a tree in the country. Long shadows in the evening sun—blue mountains and bright peaks. The murmured sounds of running water, may be the sound of a cataract. Sheep bleats come a rolling over the dark green fields. I see.....

....And then I see the lovers. I hear the sweet caresses of their mingling voices. The fragrance of the champak nestling in her curling hair, comes wafting over the lanquid breeze....and I spin my yarn. I weave my tale. I print its border with lurid colours.

But to-night try as I might, the yarn never grew taut. There were frequent breaks and my fancy went a wool gathering where the cotton failed. And I had a problem too. The problem of the prostitute, the painted doll. I had to weave her into my sylvan setting, the warp of 'progress' to my fancy's woof. The problem, the problem, the problem....

The train of night sped by across the hour stations. The railings, the patch of tar, and the distant chimneys melted to a blur. The lights went out one by one in the chawl across, and I sat and mused and mused and sat unseeing, the white virgin sheets unsullied beneath my pen.

Knock, knock, knock.

I hear and do not hear.

Knock, knock, knock, knock.

Gingerly I get up and draw back the bolts. What creditor could it be to come a pestering at this ghastly hour. No creditor, thank God! Only Poor Beepee....

Skit

By: Garga

The Message Of The R-A-T-S

homic' oozes from his drunkard's eyes. Poor Beepee, the once rich and brilliant light of high society, he staggered as he carried the tragedy that was he on his two unsteady legs.

"Mind that rat hole B.P." I sing out.

I dislike disturbance while submerged in creation. But to night I welcome him. "Talk B.P. Open the works and cheer me up" I Implore, "I am very sad—very sad."

Why? enquires B.P.

"It is the painted doll" I say "and I cannot bring her in...."

"Phooh....women...." B. P. shrugged his sholders...."but where is she?"

"Somewhere ontside" I laughed.

B. P. was surely a cheerful companion.

The sound of scraping and scurry. A big brown rat scampered across.

"These Pests!" I mutter.

"Pests? Did I hear you say pests?' B. P. asked. In his voice I discern a new calm and deliberation. He sits silent for a while as though following the thread of a long lost memory. "Me. I love rats. They are my pets" he says finally.

Usually the farthest consideration I give to B. P. and his talk is an unhearing tolerance, assumed for old-time's sake. But to-day there was something electric in the air—an aura of prophecy it looks in retrospect—that his mutter piqued me. It perked me up and drew me on to a light badinage.

"So you have joined the R.L.A.?"

"R.L.A.?" B. P. is plainly surprised.

"You said that just now....R.L.A.... Rat Lovers' Association." I laughed.

"Ah! rats" said B. P. On his face was still that rapt look as though he was under some hypnotic spell. "Yes" said B. P. "I love rats. They are the noblest of all terrestrial animals not excepting man."

"Ha youa don't shay sho ngha?" I mimic his drunkard's drawl. "Bravo! Bravo" I patted him on his back and lifted an imaginary toast to my lips shouting "Ladies and Gentlemen a toast to B.P. and his new evolution."

My booming voice reverberated against the naked walls.

Another rodent scudded across and disappeared into the eastern corner.

B. P. smiled soberly through his inebriate's tears. "Son" said he "son. Quit kidding on the subject of rats. I owe my life to them."

"Ha Ha Ha" I was floored with glee. I rolled holding my sides "Issat so? Has another rat saved the Lion B. P." I laughed and laughed.

My hilarity had no effect on B.P. "Well" he muttered 'A fool must have his laugh. Well; stand me a drink, and I will tell you the whole story." The weedling look of a drunkard came into his eyes as he continued. "You MUST have something here. After all a progressive story is not a joke that can be written on a fare of plain water."

"Touche. Touche" I murmured as I brought out the half bottle of gin I had hid beneath the bed clothes.

"No water for me thank you" said B. P., "I am still a totalitarian."

He took a swig at the bottle. There was no outward sign of the burning trail in his inside. He smacked his lips and commenced.....

* * *

"Well, I need not mince matters with you. A few years back you know what I was. A drunkard. A chronic and confirmed alcoholic. I could be nothing else under the curcumstances. My environment had truly shaped my destiny."

'It had all started when my great grandfather had won a bet at the village drinking bout after drinking

(Continued on Page 23)

"Carraway did some notable work in nuclear physics"

raymond

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THE TRUTH ABOUT A FAITH HEALER

By Onnik Marashian

This article is based on personal interviews with Avak and Dr. Sedd, now in the United States.

CAIRO,

Simple people in big cities and small hamlets throughout the Near East were in great animation these last weeks. A young Armenian goldsmith's apprentice from Persia, of whom many said he healed the sick by miracle, was now on his way to the United States.

In Baghdad, Jerusalem, and Cairo, from where he passed, thousands thronged to have a glimpse of this legendary figure. The few times he came out in public, he was mobbed by the hysterical crowds. Many had come from faraway places, bringing with them their sick friends and relatives—the blind, the lame, the cripple, and the epileptic. They had never seen Avak, the "healer", but they had heard about him, they had heard a lot about his "miracles." And that was enough. "This is an act of God," many said and spent hours and hours looking for him, spending their nights on pavements, tired, hungry, frustrated, but still with a faint hope to meet the "holy man."

And word went around. He is a new prophet, they said; a reincarnated Messiah, a divine messenger. They told of his many miracles one by one, with fervent, picturesque interpretations. They said he even resurrected the dead—

And Sceptics Too

But there were the sceptics too. They wouldn't believe a word until they saw him perform miracles with their own eyes. Some said he was just a charlatan exploiting the simple beliefs of ignorant people. Others were more outspoken. They said he was a disciple of the Devil, an evil spirit with the face of an angel, a black-marketeer in faith, a modern Raspution

The local Press, thirsty for sensationalism, first praised him to heaven, then directed the fire on him, calling him a political agitator paid by a foreign power. In Cairo pamphlets came out denouncing Avak as a religious propagandist.

Amid this maze of mass enthusiasm, superstition, religious controversy, and venom, it was almost impossible to get at the truth. Who was this young man? Who did he think he was?

Avak himself gave me the answer when I met him while in Cairo.

"*I heal by the will of God,*" *he said.* "*I do it through faith and prayer. If the patient has faith too, he will be cured.*"

Avak claimed no divinity, no voodoo magic, just divine inspiration to help the sick. So this was the secret of his "miracles." Just another case of faith healing, one form of mind cure, based on the principle that pain and disease can be neutralized and dispelled by faith in divine power.

The tradition of faith healing in the Christian Church dates from the early miracles of Jesus, the Apostles, and their successors. Faith cures were later recorded by Baptists, Quakers, Methodists and Mormons.

A Psychotherapist? He Doesn't Know It

Psychology today supports this theory and makes use of it in psychotherapy, explaining that all kinds of mind cure depend on suggestion. Suggestion, psychologists say, is the communication of an idea or an order from one person to another in such a way as to have it accepted with conviction. The idea or belief so introduced to the mind of the "patient" is believed to operate powerfully on his body. In this way, numerous cases of hallucination, paralysis, epilepsy, contractures, and even insensibility of various sense organs have been cured.

There are, however, certain conditions to make such healings effective.

1) It is easier, for example, to "suggest" to young children and uncultured adults, because the less knowledge and preconceived ideas one has, the more apt he will be to believe.

2) The character of the patient also has something to do with his healing. Some persons are more easily swayed to personal influence than others.

3) The personality of the healer counts too, including his clothes, his reputation, statures, and confident manner.

Faith healing proper has an advantage over other forms of direct suggestion, because the religious atmosphere cooperates with the powerful auto-suggestions of the patient, especially where the cures take place during periods of religious revivals, when large assemblies cause strong emotions and enthusiasm.

Sacked As An Idiot

Avak, therefore, is a psychotherapist, but he doesn't know it.

He didn't even know he was a faith healer until he was nineteen. He was born 21 years ago in an obscure village in Northern Persia. His father, a farm labourer, was considered a very pious man. Avak had hardly learned to read and write his native tongue, when he was taken to Teheran as a goldsmith's apprentice.

It was then that he first felt he could heal. Although he didn't tell anyone at first, he later explained that he had dreamed of God one night, who, he claimed, had made him aware of his powers to heal. When he told this to his master, he was sacked as an idiot.

Avak healed his first case when he was nineteen. His fame soon spread like a forest fire, first in Teheran, then in the Persian provinces, then in the Near East. Tens of thousands flocked to his humble dwelling place. Police were permanently posted there to keep order. Soon physicians and religious heads denounced him as a quack. They feared his increasing popularity. Avak was tried for charlatanry, and acquitted, but authorities advised him to stop healing in the Persian capital.

Some wealthy Armenians then lent a country house 15 miles from Teheran and installed the healer there. This place soon became the Mecca of all incurable men and women, who had given up all hope for a healthy life. Avak was their last chance.

The Eternal Queue

Patients queued up in front of his house from early morning waiting for him to start work. He treated 80 to 100 patients a day in a clean clinic overlooking vineyards.

Some of his patients claimed they were healed right away. Others reported a change to the better after two or three meetings. A young woman who had cataract over the eyes, claimed she regained her sight gradually after six meetings. Others reported no healing at all.

Avak's "diagnosis and treatment" looked quite simple. He met the patient privately, asked what the trouble was, touched the sore part, muttered a silent prayer, then let the patient go. He assured the patient that he would be cured only if he had complete conviction in his healing powers. Eye witnesses said he took no money, made no special favours, treated everyone with an understanding concern for his or her suffering. They say however that a collection box was put outside the door of the "clinic", where patients were free to drop anything they chose for the upkeep of the "clinic."

When Avak's fame spread abroad, thousands of letters begged him to do something for the sick who couldn't come to him. To those whose sickness wasn't too advanced, Avak wrote back giving a simple telepathic prescription. "When it's night and time to sleep," he said, "look at my picture and think of me for one full hour. Consecrate on the place where it pain you and pray before going to sleep. In the middle of the night, you will wake up suddenly, feeling very warm and shaken. Have no fear. In the morning you will find your illness gone."

Burning Inwardly

I had the chance to talk to Avak during one of his rare secluded moments while in Cairo. He had a gentle, sincere smile and a pale, melancholy face, crowned by wavy chestnut hair coming down over the shoulders.

Speaking to him face to face, I could hardly believe this frail, handsome young man was the legendary figure literally idolized by thousands of people throughout the Near East. He had none of the pretentiousness of the Oriental "saint", none of the affected airs of those who profess they are nearer to God; no conscious posturing so characteristic of fakirs.

He seemed to me a simple, naive soul, oblivious of the material world around him, but with a tremendous faith in a spiritual world unknown to us. Avak didn't talk much. He looked exhausted and burning within himself. He often gasped for breath.

Soon the curious and faithful crowd was near him again to ask his blessing and take comfort. He didn't refuse anyone. He put his hand on their heads silently, with half-closed eyes, and a detached expression. "Please, tell them," Avak said, "that I cannot heal at present. Tell them to have faith and patience." When he saw a hopelessly deformed young man, he smiled sadly and said, "When I come back from the United States."

Women Shuddered

Women present said they shuddered when Avak touched them. Many were crying. "I didn't believe in such things," one Englishwoman said. "But when I saw him I thought I saw something divine."

Three men who were also there reported they had been healed. One was a cripple, the other was partially blind, and the third suffered from chronic neuralgia.

"Avak is not after publicity or propaganda," Dr. Sedd, a colonel in the Persian Army, now accompanying him, said. "He has nothing to do with the church."

Dr. Sedd, who was the first medical man sent by the Teheran authorities to investigate the authenticity of Avak's healings, has his own viewpoint on the nature of "miracles."

The Theorist

"This is another example of the existence of supernatural energy," Dr. Sedd explained. "Call this energy God, or Life-Force, or anything you want. Personally, I believe mankind is still in its spiritual infancy. We are utterly ignorant beyond the material world of our senses. If one day we discover this spiritual energy in ourselves—as Avak has discovered—it will give us tremendous power to conquer over Matter."

Unfortunately, Avak's spell on the multitudes has encouraged many exploiters. Wherever he went, professional crooks had the time of their life trying to wring profits out of people's faith. Photographs and biographical booklets on Avak flooded the market. Some people even said Avak's two fellow-travellers indulged in some off-the-record money-making but no one has been able to prove this.

The plain fact however is that no allegation, no accusation, no suspicion cast on Avak's healing abilities will shake thousands of people's beliefs in this illiterate young man. Skepticism is not yet a virtue among the masses of the East. The people in this part of the world will have more faith in him than in a competent psychotherapist, because they believe Avak heals through an omnipotent God, and not in the name of Science,—the discovery of Man. That is why Avak has more obedient followers in the masses, and more success with this patients.

For even in this atomic age, the mass of people has greater faith in a spiritual, unseen power, than in the scientific laws of the material universe. To them scientific precision has its limitations, but the Spirit know no limits.

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"And word went around. He is a new prophet, they said; a reincarnated Messiah, a divine messenger. They told of his many miracles one by one, one, with fervent, picturesque interpretations. They said he even resurrected the dead—"

The amazing story of 21-year old Avak, one time Goldsmith's apprentice, in Teheran, whom his master sacked as an idiot, and at present faith healer of world wide repute, working magic cures in America.

On Our Cover Page

"All smiles in Delhi" in mid-May when the atmosphere was charged with the heat of the sun and supercharged with the dust of politics seem incredible. But in this meeting of "Big Three", even politicians seem to have been cured of their headache and are in their h...n element. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Shrimati Sarojini Naidu and Shrimati M. S. Subbulakshmi are fraternising in an all-smiles episode and looking to their beaming faces, one is intrigued as to who started the smile which proved to be so contagious.

Shrimati Subbulakshmi and party visited Delhi in the second week of May, when Mrs. Naidu availed of her presence and arranged a concert in Lala Shri Ram's House. Big guns in politics and Delhi society attended the function. When Shrimati Radha gave a dance rendering of a "Meera" song to the accompaniment of Shrimati Subbulakshmi's music the listeners called for more. The photograph on the cover page was taken after the performance, when the poetess and politician vied with each other in congratulating Shrimati Subbulakshmi on her musical triumph.

★

Mrs. Naidu Appears In Film!

Previous to the recital, Mrs. Naidu, Sir T. Vijayaraghavachari, Mrs. John Matthai and some select invitees had a preview of Shrimati Subbulakshmi's Hindustani picture "Meera". Though essentially a Karnataki artiste, a sense of the awareness of the greatness of Hindustani music induced Subbulakshmi to film "Meera" in Hindustani as a humble dedication to the music lovers of Northern India. This is no doubt a daring venture as Subbulakshmi had to master not only Hindi but also Hindustani music style. At the end of the show, Mrs. Naidu warmly applauded Subbulakshmi and hailed her as a nightingale. Somebody in the audience remarked: "Nightingales both." Meanwhile, veteran Sir T. Vijayaraghavachari jokingly remarked to Mrs. Naidu that she should look to her laurels as a nightingale, in view of the threat from the "Nightingale of the South." Mrs. Naidu was so much struck by Subbulakshmi's performance in "Meera" that she agreed to appear in the film and introduce her to the wider public. In the first reel of the picture where her speech was recorded, Mrs. Naidu says:

"I commend Subbulakshmi of the South to the people of the North. She is presenting the Hindi version of her Tamil film 'Meera.' 'Meera' rightly belongs to the North, though she belongs indeed to the whole world.

"Every child in India has heard about Subbulakshmi for the beauty of her voice, the magic of her personality, the gracious charity of her heart; but in the North she is still to be known to be loved, to be honoured, to be cherished as one of the greatest artistes in India."

"Meera", she was one with her beloved, Shri Krishna, and Subbulakshmi's performance is not the performance that gives the illusion of the reincarnation of the princess-poetess lover of Shri Krishna, and for two hours that we heard her singing the verses of Meera, we felt that it was Meera herself come to life."

We have seen Mrs. Naidu in many roles, but this is perhaps the first time she appears on the silver screen.

★

The other day we had a visitor—a soft speaking serviceman with a beard. His pet hobby he says is mountaineering and he has run up some 20,000 ft. hills in Central Africa, and during the war years, in India, amongst the Himalayas, with a small attempt at Everest thrown into the bargain. He has done some writing too, and he has got a plan, for a book, a Central African Travelogue' wherein, Gorillas and pygmies, put in some acts in the show. He is now in Bombay awaiting his passage and finding the time hanging heavy on his hands has penned the following.

★

Between Ourselves

Why Not Compile Your Own Anthology?

Most people keep either a diary, a photograph album, an autograph album, collections of stamps, or in some way gather together the things deemed by them at the time to be of more than passing interest. Very few, however, go to the extent of selecting and grouping what they consider to be the choisest fruits of their literary quests.

The number of anthologies on the market is increasing enormously but no anthology compiled by one person can be expected to cover adequately the requirements of any other individual. Also the majority of anthologies cover one subject alone whereas there is an inexhaustible range of interests however restricted an outlook may seem.

In consequence there is but one solution and that is to become your own anthologist. Only in this way can any individual satisfy the self and make certain of a real feast of reading for austere occasions or for later years when increasing hours are given over to contemplativeness. The scope will be unlimited and not confined, as the majority of anthologies on sale are, to the one subject of poetry.

My own anthology is a poet's pub, a rogues' gallery, an international assemblage without colour bar: it is a charivari and an argosy: it ranges in sound from low melancholy to high-piping pehlevi: it combines the bitter with sweet. Indeed no words or phrases are sufficient to embrace it for it in turn embraces the literary universe. It rings in the changes—it is a renaissance. Let me tell more broadly of its contents that perhaps some useful conclusions may be drawn by others who are provoked into commencing on similar lines.

The opening page contains the verse on which I have endeavoured to mould my life. Being widely known and appreciated it will undoubtedly be known to most in one of its varying forms. I give the more modern version:

He either fears his fate too much,
Or his deserts are small,
Who dares not put it to the touch,
To gain or lose it all.

These few words are said to have been written by James Graham, Marquis of Montrose, on the window of his jail the night before his execution in the year 1650.

To my poet's pub I have drawn such illustrious names as Browning, Keats, Longfellow, Shelley, Swinburne, Tennyson. The inevitable Shakespeare is there but only in shadow form because his works are so widely known. No more than a few lines do credit to any of the older brigade whereas the modern poets are quoted to slightly greater length. In this is demonstrated my own particular preference for the moderns, which is at variance with most poetry lovers.

Every well read being must at some phase or other become familiar with the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam as rendered into English by Edward Fitzgerald. Not all of the numerous stanzas of the earlier or the amended translation contain sufficient merit but there are many that I could never tire of and these are taken from the Rubaiyat and embodied in my condensed version.

There are quotations from plays as well as from poems, and from famous letters as well as from outstanding speeches. From the monument commemorating Cecil John Rhodes come the words also encircling the watermark on Rhodesian bank-notes:

"The immense and brooding spirit
still shall quicken and control.
Living he was the land and dead
this soul shall bet hetr soul."

It all depends on one's definition of a rogue and the valuation of character as to who goes to make up the rogue's gallery. Imprisonment certainly does not disquality a person for such men as Mahatma Gandhi, De Valera, Oscar Wilde, who gain inclusion, have all at some time or other languished in enforced confinement. Perhaps a certain Hitler may not bet admitted at this peried without question but posterity may grant a reprieve as to that former master of Europe Napoleon Bonaparte. These men, however, gain inclusion for the undoubted wisdom displayed at various stages of their nefarious careers.

*Politicians and rulers—these are perhaps the real rogues—are in force with the famous or infamous names of Bismarck, Disraeli, Machiavelli, Mussolini, Churchill, Smuts. From this array it will be observed that I show neither fear nor favour. Merit is my only consideration.

Throughout my book I find such varients as Love and Hate; Peace and War; Happiness and Sorrow: Chastity and Lust; Hope and Despair.

"The world is a comedy is those who think, a tragedy to those who feel", says one of my annoymous contributors.

Many of my quotations act as introductions on the frontispiece of novels and suggest the source of the title:

"The sharp edge of a razor is difficult to pass over; thus the wise say the path to Salvation is hard."

These words originating in Katha-Upanishad gave the inspiration for "The Razor's Edge" to W. Somerset Maugham as did the following words by John Donne for the title chosen by Ernest Hemingway in his novel "For Whom the Bell Tolls":

"any man's death diminishes me,
because I am involved in Mankind;
And therefore never send to know
for whom the bell tolls; It tolls
for thee."

Painters lay aside the brush occasionally and take up a pen, so that I quote from Paul Mosh and Whistler. Music is adequately covered in poems like "All Things Lovelier" by Walter De La Mare and "C'esar Franck, D Minor" by Robert Mathan.

My favourite author, James Hilton, provides selections from "To You Mr. Chips", "Dawn of Reckoning", and "Without Armour." Other famous authors to add their quota to my anthology are Sir Leslie Stephen who occupies more space than any other with his faultless prose, the Bronte sisters, Edmund Burke, Gilbert Frankau, Winifred Holtby, D. H. Lawrence, W. Somerset Maugham, P. G. Wodehouse, and Francis Brett Young. The final page to Erich Maria Remarque's "All Quiet on the Western Front" is given as a supreme example of pathos. Many humorous quips are provided by the inimitable P. G. Wodehouse.

It is not always from famous authors that I borrow my wealth, for several selections have been made from quite obscure sources and from novels that apart from a solitary fragment are mediocre in quality. No! there is nothing included from "Forever Amber" but I note a very apt explanation taken from an obscure artist by name of William Watson who states:

"I have not paid the world
The evil and insolent courtesy
Of offering it my baseness as
a gift."

This, I think, effectively sums up the reason why the pornographic efforts of Kathleen Winsor have been overlooked.

An explorer and a mountaineer help to confirm my wander-lust and the words to Everyman from the "Miracle Play" bring comfort.

"Everyman, I will go with thee, and
be thy guide,
In thy most need to go by thy side."

With the passage of time, though still young, I must seek refuge in such words as:

"Youth, large, lusty, loving—youth
full of grace, force, fascination,
Do you know that Old Age may
come after you with equal grace,
force, fascination," (Walt Whitman).

These words by Allen Monkhouse—"To fail a thousand times is not failure. It's adventure", give me courage to look on my own manifold failures. What greater impetus could be given to youth?

It is to be supposed, and rightly, that many philosophers have their say in my anthology. Of these there is a wide range of names, topics and views. Among the names I have listed Plato, Aristotle, Schopenhauer, Van Goethe, Emerson, J. Huxley, H. G. Wells, and G. B. S. They sound all the notes from wishful prophecies of another Eden to gloomy assurances of a pending doom.

"Though cockcrow marches crying
of false dawns
Shall bury my dark voice, yet still
it mourns
Among the ruins—for it is not I
But this old world, is sick and soon
must die!"

—says "The Little Ghost Who Died for Love", at the instigation of Edith Sitwell.

My anthology is brought to an end with the most profound disclosure of all. It is by the Little Boy who says: "I know where we are—we are lost!"

Much time and ingenuity has gone into the compilation of my all-embracing anthology, but it has not been a labour that is regretted. Rather than this it has been looked upon as a most enjoyable and profitable pastime. It is no more than the usual lack of initiative that prompts any person to claim a lack of opportunity for such an enterprise.

To me as a mountaineer the book has an added beneficience for it is impossible to take a library of books into remote places difficult of access. Also there are few books that will stand a second reading whereas this collection of favourite pieces invites me to come time and again to partake of its varied fruits.

Why not "gather ye rosebuds?"

E. L. DENMAN,
Colaba.

★

All correspondence meant for this Department should be superscribed: "Between Ourselves", Bombay Chronicle Weekly, Bombay.

*Adam Sadler in his appropriately named novel "Rogues" has a word to say at this juncture when he puts into the mouth of one of his characters these words: "We of the majority might stand better with ouselves and God if we were not so careful always to conduct our operations within the law.

"You're repressing him....When last did he bite your husband?"

PRAY, DON'T GIVE HIM A JOB!

BY HARE NAGG

'If therefore you wish well with youngmen who have come out of the colleges and institutes, don't offer them a job, do not take them for a work that is routine, do not take them for a work that will make them duds in six odd months, do not take them for a work that will not call forth the best in them, do not give them a work that will suck' their best and starve them for the rest of their life.

The results are out and there has come into the employment market a few more thousands of university 'products.' Most of them know the existing education is 'a passport for jobs.' Only they do not know to what job they are passport. So they offer their services to work 'in any capacity, anywhere.' They would do 'anything for you.'

The young erstwhile collegian asks for 'just a position.' That is, he is not specialized in any specific technique. He knows not his inclinations. He does not evince special interest in any activity. He does not crave to do what he feels he should, what he feels he could do best. He just want to 'carry on.' This unhealthy, imbecile, suicidal attitude should be discouraged totally, deliberately.

To offer him a job is not to his benefit. Easy job like inherited wealth is a handicap it usually takes all ambitions of achievement out of a young man. It makes him drug himself with fate and fortune.

Not On Human Wealth

You may be doing business. You may work on the principle of supply and demand. You may like to have your work done by somebody at the lowest cost. All that is understandable. By all means trade on goods. Only don't trade on the human wealth of Mother Bharath. Don't you tell me these youngmen are worth for no better task than sitting like a mummy at a dead desk lifelong. Don't you tell me they are only fit to be docile creatures executing dull orders? I refuse to believe any such bunkum. They have a better task to accomplish.

In every youngman's lifetime there should be something that will make him think deeply and feel intensely. As it is it is not. Studying at some educational institution is one chapter and jobbing is another chapter that has nothing to do with the previous one, according to most of our youngmen. No wonder he takes life scandalously easy. He does not perish the thought that hard work and honesty at office routine alone will not bring him credit or riches. He does not see any reason for definite principles, definite demands, definite lifework. But the person who stops studying merely because he has finished school is forever hopelessly doomed to mediocrity, no matter what may be his calling. He starts at the bottom and remains there for ever.

It just kills all ambition.

Bogus Values

Comfort and security are commendable vices for youth. Once youngmen fall a victim to them, they are so often lost to themselves and to the nation. Even a casual study of youngmen around us should convince us of the truth of my say. If it is not flagrant or appealing, it is because we have lost all interest in Life and Growth. We have begun to take talents for something 'wonderful.' We have allowed ourselves to be governed by bogus values.

Every success has its price and always the price is *far less* than its value. How are our boys to realize it? Somehow, comfort and security have become the sheet anchor of their philosophy of life. They are unwilling to court adventures, take risks, make sacrifices, undergo troubles. They do not want disappointment, temporary failure, pain or anxiety. They want it all ready cooked. They are for a cosy and calm life untroubled by thought or feeling, ideals or aspirations. They would rather have a dog's life with conventional effort than a prince's life with conscientious calculated effort. That is why I beseech you: Burn the boats; cut all sources of retreat; drive them into a necessity to win. I may look merciless in suggesting and you in executing it. I am confident however of my brethren's ingenuity and initiative. Only necessity would drive them to success. If the youth is worth anything, he/she seeks opportunities. If there is none, he/she succeeds in creating it and fills his niche creditably. Otherwise, he perishes and let him!

There is dignity of labour—in speeches and in writings! Not in actual life. People still prefer to bring up their sons to be clerks instead of masons, carpenters or fitters; Because, according to them the black coat, the starched collar and the pen are more respectable than the fustian jacket, the corduroy trousers, the chisel, the saw and the hammer.

Don't! Don't!! Don't!!!

Don't offer him a job. You will make thereby the youngmen of to-

(Continued On Page 6)

Nanjangadi—The Tomb Of The Living!

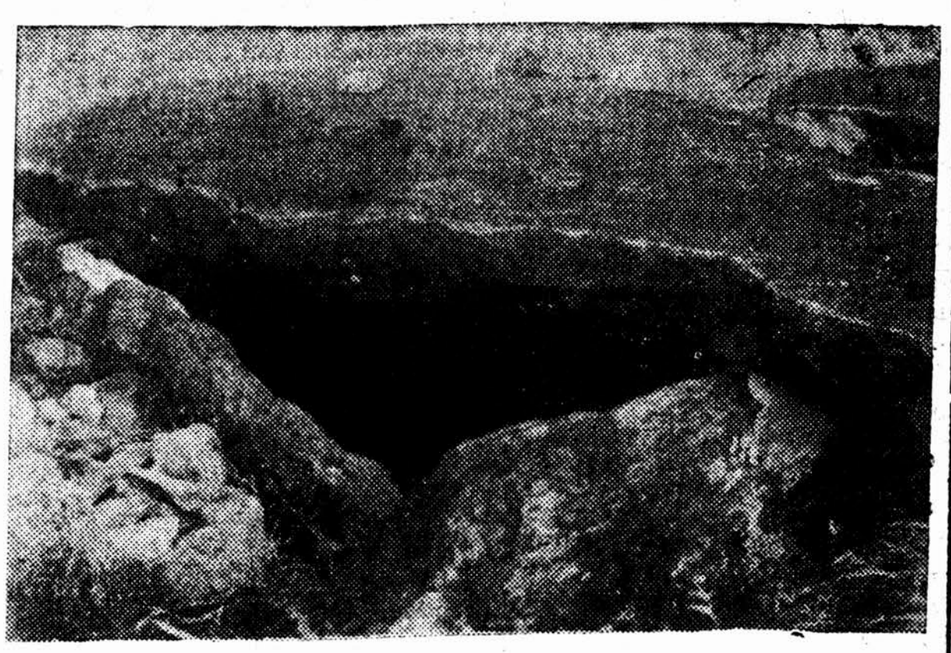
What would sound paradoxical and excite eternal curiosity are the pits which are believed to have been the tombs where the living were buried in ancient days in Malabar. These pits are locally called Nanjangadi. Though popular belief is that such Nanjangadi pits are scattered all over Malabar, very few have come upon them. So I considered it a rare fortune when I learned that there are a good number of Nanjangadi pits on a small hill in my own village. My village is Pazhayanoor on the north-eastern border of Cochin State. Parenthetically, the Goddess Bhagawathi of our village is the Dynastic Deity of the Cochin Royal Family.

I availed myself of the opportunity of a recent visit to my village to gain an idea of the Nanjangadi pit. And the accompanying two photographs are the result of this visit. I did not count the actual number of the Nanjangadi pits there are in my village. But I found quite a good number of them on a small rocky hill, which literally jutted like a tongue out of two ranges of heavily wooded forests. This part of the barren rocky hill is known locally as Bharatpuram.

I questioned the ancients now living in my village very closely about how this hill came to be called Bharatapuram. None of them was able to give me a definite answer. One of the guesses is that probably Bharatha, the first Emperor of India, might have rested at this place for some time on his way toLanka, the presentday Ceylon. There is also a River bearing this Emperor's name flowing some five miles to the north along the main Madras, Mangalore railway line. So this guess is quite feasible.

The Nanjangadi pits are rectangular in shape. They are not very deep. The average depth is just about 2½ ft. The length and width of the pits are 6 ft. and 4 ft. respectively. They are walled in on all the four sides by four single pieces of slabs cut out of solid rock, 3" thick. These slabs are embedded in the ground on their sides, and stand about 1 foot above the ground level. A heavy slab of the same thickness, but measuring 9 ft. in length and 5¼ ft. in width, rests horizontally on the four walls. This may well be called the roof of the Nanjangadi pit. Because the roof juts out on all the four sides to an appreciable length, 1½ ft. lengthwise and 5/8 ft. breadthwise, the Nanjangadi pit has ample protection against rain and sun. Though one pit may differ a little in size from another, the measurements given above are a fair average.

A huge block of granite forms the roof of the cell. Legend has it that they were placed in position by the gins.



A peep into the inside of the Najangadi pit through a long gape in the roof: In the back ground can be seen the opening of another pit.

No one has been able to account for the existence of such pits with any amount of definite understanding The hearsay belief is that in the ancient days, people never used to die! Of course there was such a thing as ageing. It is said that people got shrunk in size as they got old until at last they became literally a ball of human felsh and bone. Because there was no death, such human balls became a nuisance and overcrowded the limited space available in the house. So a way out had to be found. The Nanjangadi pit thus came into existence. All the human balls who refused to die were thrown into such pits. They were of course provided with a pot of water and a wick lamp. It is believed that even this starvation did not kill them off. But, with the dawn of the Kali Yuga, the present Iron Age according to Hindu Mythology, these human balls became extinct. This is the legendary belief of the layman.

Whether there is any truth in the above belief or not, no one seems to have traced the smallest bit of bone or any other human vestige to prove that the Nanjangadi pits were the burial pits of the past. I searched a few of these pits in vain for the smallest bit of human bone. Perhaps they were not burial pits at all. But then such pits on a barren rocky hill in a forsaken corner could not have served any other purpose. Probably students of history could throw some light on this strange phenomenon.

By N. V. Eswar

The other day we published a story on the immured monks of Tibet Here is its Indian parallel from the heart of Malabar but wierd.

KAFKA'S DREAM OF REALITY

(Continued from Page 21)

you are always wretched, for they sell your things to the best briber, not the best bidder, and anyhow it's well known that money dwindles a lot if it passes from hand to hand from one year to another."

Though Joseph K. is "arrested", he is permitted to go on working in the bank where he is a minor official. Sometimes he is summoned to the "Court." It is held in a filthy room in a tenement in a slum district. The spectators are all petty police agents of the Court. The attorneys, judges and law students misbehave in public with the wives of the Court attendants. The law books, when Joseph K. finally peeps into them, are filled with obscene pictures. He never can find out the nature of the charge against him. He never can find out what Justice is, except that it is utterly inhuman.

He never finds the High Court or sees the Supreme Judge except as a vague figure waving its arms from a window. He never comes to trial. His reputation is ruined. His work at the bank falls off. His health fails. When his executioners arrive at last, without any sentence's ever having been passed on K., he is relieved to go along with them.

The night before K.'s 31st birthday, two big men in frock coats come for him. "They kept their shoulders close behind his and instead of crooking their elbows, wound their arms around his at full length, holding his hands in a methodical, practised, irresistible grip. K. walked rigidly between them .... 'Perhaps they are tenors,' he thought, as he studied their fat, double chins."

"Like A Dog"

Thus they walked beyond the town. "A small stone quarry, deserted and bleak, lay quite near to a still completely urban house .... Now they loosened their hold of K., who stood waiting dumbly, took off their top hats and wiped the sweat from their brows with pocket handkerchiefs, meanwhile surveying the quarry. The moon shone down with that simplicity and serenity which no other light possesses.'

They made K. lie down against a rock. Then one of them drew out "a long, thin, double-edged butcher's knife, held it up and tested the cutting edge in the moonlight....With a flicker as of a light going up, the casements of a window (in the house) suddenly flew open; a human figure, faint and insubstantial, at that distance and at that height, leaned abruptly far forward and stretched both arms still farther. Who was it? A friend? A good man? Someone who sympathized? Someone who wanted to help? .... Was help at hands,..... Where was the Judge whom he had never seen? Where was the High Court to which he had never penetrated? He raised his hands and spread out all his fingers.

"But the hands of one of the partners were already at K.'s throat, while the other thrust the knife into his heart and turned it there twice. With failing eyes K. could still see the two of them, cheek leaning against cheek, immediately before his face, watching the final act. 'Like a dog!' he said....

Beside that scene, against the cumulative background of that terrible story, most that has been written in our time about man's lot seems rather childlike. And beside Kafka's insatiable posing of the infinite question, most of his contemporaries' answers seem rather childish.—'Time'.

*For his minor nightmares, too, Kafka invented a variety of dramatic images. Sometimes (Investigations of a Dog), the victim of murder by mortality is a dog. Sometimes (Metamorphosis), he is a man who has been bestialized into a gigantic beetle. Sometimes (The Burrow), he is a little, nameless, furred animal, burrowing or scuttling in terror under the earth.

Do You Know That-

1. Once atomic power has been made fully available to industry, the energy contained in a railway ticket would run a passenger train several times round the globe.
2. The world's longest fence is on the western edge of Queensland; it extends 600 miles.
3. On an average, the mastiff—England's oldest known breed high. weigh 200 lb. and is 33 inches high.
4. Central heating in Iceland is obtained by harnessing volcanic steam
5. There are some 3,000 species of flies in the world.
6. Electric bulbs of the future may keep homes free from coughs, colds and sneezes
7. Bruce Woodcock, the famous British boxer, won his first boxing title at the age of 12.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

WEEKLY SELECTION

For Immediate Sale to the Highest Bidder by Public Opening of Tenders

1. 40 tons of unused boring and jumping Bars, 6 ft. x 1.1/8", 1.1/8" octagonal steel with 1.5/16" chisel at one end and spike at the other, located at Central Ordnance Depot, Jubbulpore. No *reserve price*. Bids for whole quantity only.
2. 45,000 packets of Toilet Paper, located as follows: 8,000 packets at Supply Depot, Cochin; 25,000 packets at Supply Depot, Madras; 10,000 packets at Supply Depot, Bangalore; and 2,000 packets at Supply Depot, Coimbatore. *Reserve price Rs.* 10/- *per* 100 *packets*. Bids for whole quantity only.
3. 763,000 packets of Toilet Paper located at No. 4 I.R.B.S.D., Avadi (Madras). *Reserve price Rs.* 10/- *per* 100 *packets*. Bids for minimum of 100,000 packets.
4. 54,000 Rolls of Toilet Paper held by Controller, Stationery Office, Shamnagore (24 Parganas). *Reserve price Rs.* 10/- *per* 100 *rolls*. Bids for whole quantity only.
5. 10,000,000 unused rot-proofed Sandbags, 33" x 14", held by Officer-in-Charge, Inspection Depot, Hastings, Calcutta, and located in various Jute Mills in Calcutta. *Reserve price Rs.* 10/- *per* 100 *bags*. Bids for minimum of 500,000 bags.
6. 130,500 lbs. of Soft Brass Wire, including 200lbs. of 3 S.W.G., 4,361 lbs. of 6 S.W.G., 47,000 lbs. of 8 S.W.G., 53,158 lbs. of 9 S.W.G., 12,733lbs. of 11 S.W.G., 100 lbs. of 13 S.W.G., 2,000 lbs. of 16 S.W.G., 4,727 lbs. of 20 S.W.G., 100 lbs. of 21 S.W.G., 100 lbs. of 25 S.W.G., and 305 lbs. of 26 S.W.G., located at Ordnance Depot, Cheoki. *Reserve price As.* -/12/- *per lb.* Bids for whole quantity only.

Quantities of all items are approximate only.

The highest bid above the reserve unit price received by Deputy Director General (Co-ordination), Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi, by June 22nd, 1947 will be accepted. DO NOT SEND OFFERS BELOW RESERVE PRICE. The successful tenderer will be informed and the deposits of unsuccessful tenderers returned by June 30th, 1947. Public Opening of tenders at 11 A.M. on June 23rd, 1947. Stores must be removed by July 15th, 1947. They will be sold "as is, where is".

Sealed tenders in double covers both superscribed "WS27", may be sent on plain paper; special forms are not required. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by a receipt for 10% of the bid deposited in favour of Director General of Disposals in Reserve/Imperial Bank or a Government Treasury. CHEQUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED. Permits to view from Disposals Offices at Calcutta, Bombay, Cawnpore, Lahore and Madras.

AC 275

this advertisement will not reappear. Look out for next Sunday's Selection

Oh! My Darling Mother!

BY R. M.

When those warm drops roll down her cheeks and fall on my face a shiver runs through my whole frame. "Oh! My darling mother! Why are you still weeping?" I ask. But she replies, "You cannot understand, my little child". Still I persist with my question. Still she evades an answer.

But, I know it now.

She is unhappy as ever. She cannot yet provide food for her darling little ones: she cannot provide clothes for them. And Mother India is weeping for that. The Father, in Heaven, seems to be old and always sleeping. He, in his younger days, had provided adequately for the future. And I feel greatly thankful to him. But, my mother has been too gentle. She always liked my cousins as much as her own sons and daughters. But they, in return, have proved quite unworthy of my darling mother's attentions. They had been continuously robbing her of what has been provided for her and her children. These relentless cousins have by now taken away practically all that my mother had and passed them on to our already quite wealthy step-mothers. And looks! Our step mothers come to the carnival so gorgeously adorned. Our poor little mother too is there, but so meagerly clothed, with not even a glass bangle round her wrists. Oh! I cannot bear this sight! And could you, my dear brothers and sisters?

* * *

I must do something for our dear mother. But, I am only a baby and a weakling too. What can I do for her? My heftier brothers are fighting with one another over a dry crumb of bread! What a pity. Only if they fight their cousins and prevent them from robbing our mother more and more. But, they wouldn't do it. And I am not strong to advice them; nor, at this juncture, I should try to do so lest they should give me a nice blow and put me out. I am not strong enough to fight my cousins too.

Yesterday afternoon, when my mother was sitting alone, I took to her a collection of curios I had picked up. I cherish these as a great treasure. I thought these will be of great help to her to relieve her of her sufferings. When she had examined my little treasure she looked up at me and just smiled. I asked. "Mummy! Are these not nice things? You can have every one them, but, please don't weep. But she replied, 'No, my darling. Try to collect better things." "But, Mummy," I said. "Just look at this gleaming gem. I want you to wear this as a pendant. Don't you like it?" She took me in her arms and kissing me again and again, sobbed out, "I love you my little one and I much appreciate your sincerity. But, see, your gem is only a bit of broken glass." I was sorely disappointed. But, I love my mother. She cannot be wrong. I am sorry nothing in my collection is useful to her. But Mummy, don't worry. I will try again and surely get you something good.

* * *

Today the dawn was quite pleasant. I woke up from my bed with a happy feeling. But, ere long this had to change. I heard some sobbing sound and that I now know, is because she, my mother, was so much upset over her elder sons quarreling with one another all through the night. They were even freely exchanging blows. Some were bleeding and awake all night, my mother had been tending the disabled ones. I felt like kicking the stronger ones, who created all this trouble. But, my mother held me up saying, "Darling, they are also your brothers. Don't make the situation worse by involving yourself also in this. You are only a baby and not strong enough too." And against my will I had to keep quiet.

My mother has just asked me to go to the town to procure something for her, because the stronger ones appear to be unwilling to help her. She has given me the fare for the journey and what more some money to see a cinema too. No, my dear mother, I will not see the cinema so long as you are unhappy. I will gladly do your work. I have never been to town and I do not know what it is like. And where to procure what she wants. Moreover I am afraid of my cousins on the way. They might rob me. But I, though weak, am going with the armour of blessings put on me by my mother and I feel courageous. I will strive hard and with my mother's blessings I am bound to succeed. In the meantime, my brothers and sisters, please do not quarrel. Please do what you might to alleviate the sufferings of our dear mother. Don't you all like her? So gentle! So charming! With her blessings I am sure we will all prosper for ever

THE CITY IN A HURRY!

Introducing the inimitable Getts, the agent who could understand looks, but not feeling, a character as typical of New York as its Avenues lighted by miles and miles of neon!

By Krishna Hutheesing

Moon Over Manhattan *Courtesy—Life*

"Our Visit To America"

CHAPTER II

AS SOON AS WE WERE SETTLED IN OUR ROOMS I WENT TO THE WINDOW TO LOOK AT THE PANORAMA THAT I EXPECTED TO SPREAD OUT BEFORE ME.

BUT I COULD NOT SEE MUCH FOR ALL AROUND, THE TOWERING SKY-SCRAPERS BLOCKED THE VIEW BEYOND.

The skycrapers were imposing but grim. It was a bitterly cold day but our rooms were uncomfortably warm due to the central heating so I opened one of the windows. A gust of icy cold wind came through, so I hurried closed half of it again.

I was a trifle disappointed at the first sight of New York. It seemed an enormous city and looking down at the endless stream of cars below I almost felt dizzy. From the height of our room, the cars looked like little toys passing to and fro in a never ending stream.

Enter The Agent

After a bath and breakfast we decided to take it easy and rest that day but luck was against us. The telephone rang and when I answered it a voice asked "Is that Miss Nehru?" "No", I answered promptly, forgetting that my book had been published under my maiden name and that my agent had also stuck to it. Then suddenly remembering I said "Er, yes, yes it is."

The voice at the other end hesitated and then said again, "Miss Nehru, this is your agent speaking. Welcome to America. I hope you are not too tired for I would like to come and see you and your husband immediately."

"Hullo Mr. Getts", I said, "I am tired out but....."

"Oh, I am sure you are not too tired to see me" he interrupted. I live right opposite and will be with you in five minutes."

Saying this he cut off the 'phone and there was nothing I could do about it. Exactly five miutes later the door bell rang and I opened it. Outside stood a very smartly dressed grey-haired man who entered the room even before I could say come in. Taking my hand in both of his, he said with a rapturous expression, "At last, at last you are here. I can hardly believe it. You look wonderful and not at all tired. What a wonderful sari too. Welcome, a thousand times welcome to our country. I know you will like it as much as it will love you."

All this time I did not get a chance to get a word in edgewise and just as I was about to say something he turned to Raja. "You too sir, welcome to the States. We are very happy indeed to have you as our guests. I have waited a whole year for this occasion and at last you are here. I am happy, very happy indeed."

"Will you not sit down", I said quickly.

"Of course, dear lady, of course", he said, and then "I have arranged a press conference for you at four o'clock. It will last about two hours and then...."

"But, I am much too tired", I interrupted "could we not have it tomorrow"?

He looked at me incredulously "Tired?" said he, "but you look wonderful and we cannot possibly postpone the conference. All America must know you are here. Its what they have been waiting for."

"Maybe," I said, "but I really am desperately tired and sleepy and I can hardly keep my eyes open even now."

"Don't you worry about that", he said. "I don't know what you feel but you look grand and thats all that matters. Now shall we get down to business?" Helplessly, I looked at Raja but he just smiled and shrugged his shoulders. In the meantime Getts, had spread out some papers on the table and started telling us our plans. The list of lecture engagements he produced was so formidable that my heart sank. "I just cannot do all these", I said, "it is physically impossible. Besides, I am not used to lecturing and I am sure I shall not be able to speak so many times a week."

"Dear Lady, will you let me be the judge", he said, smiling sweetly. "Having seen you I have no doubt about your being able to speak well. Don't forget, I deal with hundreds of lecturers and I find out at a glance all I need to know about them. You will succeed, I assure you."

I still insisted on arguing but to no avail. So I left all the arrangements to Raja and merely sat listening and wishing I had never undertaken this venture.

Towering Skyscrapers

After an hour and a half Mr. Getts left leaving a pile of papers behind for us to look through. It was lunch time so we decided to go out and have lunch. As we were leaving Raja's cousin Siddhartha Lalbhai (a student) arrived and took us to the Wedgewood Room of the Waldorf Astoria. It was packed and at first I thought there were only women and no men there, but I soon discovered a few men here and there. The place was so crowded that we had to wait some time before a table was available and when we did get one it was so hemmed in between two other tables that the waitress could hardly get around.

After lunch we decided to go for a stroll. The streets were full of people all seemingly in a terrific hurry to get somewhere. Any one strolling as leisurely as we were was apt to get pushed about quite a lot and perforce one had to walk at the same speed as others. It was a tiring process to wend our way through the crowd, so we hailed a taxi cab. I was surprised to see that the cabs had little lights on their hoods. I enquired why it was so and was told it was to make them more noticeable from other cars. As we drove back towards our hotel every now and again something thundered overhead or rumbled beneath us. We discovered that they were the overhead trains and the subways below. Every few minutes we halted with the traffic signal and though I craned my neck to get some glimpse of the city all I was able to see were the grey skyscrapers all around. At last after dozens of stops we eventually reached our hotel. I was very weary and wanted to rest a bit but it was almost four o'clock and the press was due, so I could not do so.

Volley And Thunder

Punctually at 4 p. m. Mr. Getts arrived beaming as usual and after paying me a few compliments he started telling us how hard his work was as an agent. How hard he had to slave and how little thanks he got in return. I ventured to ask him why he did not give it up and he informed me that it was for the benefit of humanity that he did it not for any personal gain! Being exceedingly tired and annoyed at having to submit to a press conference that day, and not feeling at all friendly towards Getts I was very sceptical about this attitude of his. I would have argued but fatigue prevented me.

A few minutes later the reporters started coming. There were dozens of them all crowding in to our sitting room, some armed with formidable cameras some with only note books. When the room was packed to over-flowing the questioning started. One by one the men and women reporters literally hurled questions at Raja and me. "Is this your first trip to the States?" "Do you mind the cold?" "Will you wear western shoes while you are here or Indian?" "Is the costume you are wearing only meant for formal occasions or do you wear it all the time?" "What are you going to lecture about." "Do Indian women still wear the veil and are there still child marriages?" "Do you admire Nehru—he is your brother, is he not?" "What do you think of Gandhi (pronounced Gandy)?" "Do you think Pakistan will work?" "Do you want complete independence or will you accept dominion status?" And so on for two hours the questions went on. In between a photographer would butt in and say "Pardon me, Miss Nehru, will you look this way and smile, please. Thanks a lot." Or whilst I was talking a voice would say "Don't turn your head, Madame, just hold that pose." Countless times the camera clicked and lights flashed.

At last after what seemed an endless ordeal one by one every one rose to go away. They shook hands with both of us and said they were happy to meet us, then left. Two rather ambitious reporters stayed behind, a woman and a man. They were very nice, as were all the others too. We chatted about half an hour longer and then they also left. I felt more dead than alive and almost collapsed on my bed through sheer fatigue.

On The Run

The next morning after breakfast we decided to look around the town. In order to take in everything we walked slowly gazing at the shop windows that are wonderfully decorated and at everything else around us which was new and interesting. But New York is definitely not the place where people are supposed to move slowly. Like the previous day we found ourselves being jostled around. The people who kept on passing us did not walk. They almost ran, and without being aware of it we soon started doing the same thing. From then onwards we always seemed to be in a terrific hurry and could not get back to our slow ways.

I felt that I would never get to know the whirlpool that seemed to be New York. The streets all seemed to be a maize and so alike that I could not distinguish one from the other. Yet I soon learnt as do so many others, that in spite of the sameness of the streets it is well nigh impossible to get lost in New York. I think it is only the bigness of the place that rather frightens a newcomer. The thoroughfares are divided into two kinds, the avenues that run perpendicular and the streets that run horizontally. The main traffic of automobiles and pedestrians use the avenues under which run the tunnels of the subways.

Wayside Allures

As we walked along or rather hurried as fast as we could, though we were not in any particular hurry, the cries of the newspaper boys deafened us every now and again. It amazed me to see them standing in the middle of the road seemingly unaware of the tremendous traffic. We went to some shops and it was with the greatest difficulty that Raja was able to drag me out. They were a "woman's dream" but everything is so very expensive and one's dollars were so limited that all one could do was to gaze longingly at most of the beautiful things. The Drug Stores were my delight. One could get anything there, medicines, cosmetics milk shakes, sandwiches and quite a few other things. I seldom could resist going into one. Some of them were open till late at night and even though out side the temperature was zero people sat inside eating ice creams.

There was snow in New York when we arrived and it was excessively cold but inside one's hotel, restaurants or shops one did not feel it at all as every place is centrally heated. In fact it is at times so warm that it makes one feel uncomfortable. Often when one steps out into the street the icy cold wind hits one with more force than it might have done had the rooms not been kept so warm. Both Raja and I disliked the central heating and we usually switched it off. But New Yorkers did not seemed to mind it at all and our friends were surprised because coming from India

(Continued on Page 18)

A scene from Prithvi Theatres play "Pathan": A Hindu dies for his Muslim chief.

"PATHAN"—A PLAY THAT MUST BE SEEN

(BY HABIB TANVIR.)

Up to a point, Prithvi Raj's play "Pathan", which has already had a run in C.P. and which is now released at the Royal Opera House, Bombay is a well-made, entertaining, and marketable tragedy, with a ripe subject, more or less perfect cast, slick production, and no lack of humour. It is steeped not so much in the pretentions solemnity of propaganda as in the artistic beauty of the drama. Shown as a comedy in Nagpur, the play is more perfect, from the point of view of poetic and dramatic justice, as a tragedy.

Propaganda Is No Art

As usual with Prithvi Raj, the idea behind is no doubt propaganda, and the theme Hindu Muslim Unity. Why propaganda and politics should be allowed to mix with art is a fascinating line of speculation, but speculation it remains. In "Pathan" however, the propaganda element is subtle and does not affect the play as ruinously as it did "Deewar"

A Welcome Human Note

The story is different in form and texture from "Deewar" and even successfully introduces a welcome human note; and the skill with which the author portrays the tribal life of the Frontier and delineates his characters, and the polished way the artistes acquit themselves, make us almost forget the unwelcome note of propaganda.

Impressive Production

Unlike "Deewar" there is a climax to the drama, suspense, thrill, enough fun. There is only one set, simple yet beautiful—the house of the Pathan chief. The beginning is not as riotous as "Deewar's" but as engaging. It begins with a solemn song sung by an old man in the small hours of the morning just before prayers. The decor here is impressive and the dawn has been beautifully visualized. The effect of the twinkling stars fading into the slow-approaching light of the morn, a sombre and azure night gradually dissolving into the brightness of day, the deep dark lurking shadows lifting themselves up and slowly folding their long arms—the whole effect is very impressive and when Prithvi Raj enters and speaks some slow deliberate words in heavy husky tones, the effect is enhanced. The whole thing speaks well of the producer.

Minor Characters Neglected

In the story of "Pathan", where the author tails off is in getting the most from his minor characters, which quality is very prominent in "Deewar". Here, the servant is once shown as an adolescent in love with the maid servant, and another time as a lovesick. humourless oaf but no more. This character has possibilities, which have not been tried.

Among the artistes, Prithvi Raj makes so much of the part that one wishes he could be allowed to make more. In fact, he should. Perfectly cast for the job, he does some excellent acting but is prone to fight his Pathani accent sometimes. The only man I have seen doing this role perfectly is Z. A. Bokhari of All-India Radio. Prithvi should have done well to have listened to his broadcasts from B.B.C. a bit more attentively.

Uzra is warm and sensible in the role and Raj Kapoor extremely funny, Sajjan too, as Vazir Singh, is quite good.

Produced and directed by Prithvi Raj, who is also acting in the lead, this is entirely Prithvi's play, far better from the production and artistic point of view than its predecessor "Deewar."

Ideologies, Ideologies!

If "Deewar" failed to move me very much, if it failed altogether to provide me with any immense pleasure which I had been led to expect, it is probably the fault of all those, who had told me how terribly good it was and my testimony should therefore be taken lightly. About the immense charm and entertainment value of the first act I agree at once, and of course, I agree about the dialogues being extremely funny as well as smart in the first few scenes, but to my mind the play flattens into banal sequences towards the end and ends with no proper dramatic climax, leaving us in the cold of utter disappointment owing to the appalling poverty of story material. If political ideology is responsible for it, political ideology should not have been there. We want entertainment drama, art, on the stage, not political ideologies. And only then Prithvi Raj shall have revived Theatre in India, when he would be able to give to his audience pure entertainment—successfully. At present the Theatre is handicapped, for it abounds just now with ideological clashes.

Prithvi's "Shakuntala" I did not see. I wish I had. They say it is better still, and really artistic.

About the drop curtain I might merely add that Abbas is right. That hideous thing must be removed.

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Sitting Madame Dilkash, standing (from left to right) Messrs. Ali Zahedi Nasrollah Zarrinpanjeh and Mehdi Khaledi.

"SINDOOR" RELEASED AT ROXY

Enthusiastic Reception To Filmistan's Latest

The artistic urge and aesthetic taste of the average filmgoer will find ample satisfaction in Filmistan's latest picture "Sindoor" released at the Roxy on Saturday. It was lustily cheered at several points by the spectators.

With its convincing acting and realistic atmosphere, the picture leaves nothing to be desired and the credit for this is as much due to the artistes like Kishore Sahu, Shamim, Paro, Pratima Devi, Gulab, Rajendra, Sushil Sahu and others as to the story-writer and producer-director Kishore Sahu. Cameraman Chandu, sound recordist Kaka and music director Khemchand Praksh have lent their services to heighten the nobility of the theme of the story and fine acting of the artistes.

"Sindoor" is a picture of which Filmistan can be legitimately proud. It is excellent propaganda in favour of social reform.

BRITISH COLONIAL POLICY AN ANACHRONISM

Former Sarawak Heir Apparent's Views

SINGAPORE, June 6, (Reuter): Mr. Anthony Brooke, nephew of the former "White Rajah" of Sarawak demanded a "fresh enlightened outlook on the part of the Colonial Office" in a letter to a British owned newspaper, "Singapore Free Press" today.

Colonial officials should adopt a policy which would "enable them to give the lie to the oft repeated charge that they have no serious intention of relinkuishing power and establishing genuinely domocrate conditions throughout territories with which they are concerned", Mr. Brooke added.

He was commenting on an aditorial published in the "London Times" which he stated tried to justify the cession of Sarawak on grounds that as a Crown Colony it would acquire material benefits unlikely to be enjoyed by a country in free independent relationship with Britain.

Mr. Brooke declared that in view of Sarawak's sound economic position and latent wealth an independent Sarawak Government could raise development funds without difficulty. "Have we learned nothing from our experience in India and Burma or from Dutch experience in Java" he asked, declaring that the sooner Britain faced up to the fact that the colonial system as known in the past was doomed, the healthier would be the outlook for Britain and her relationship with the peoples of the Empire.

PERSIAN MUSIC IN BOMBAY

Delightful Recital At Khayyam Club

Under the auspices of some of the admirers of the Persian music of the Khayyam Club, a musical evening was held on 31st May at Rehmat Manzil, Churchgate.

The Iranian musicians gave a musical recital. Prominent among the guests were the Consul and Vice-Consul for Afghanistan, Vice-Consul and Oriental Attache to the Consulate for France and Prof. Ivanon.

Mr. Sayani the President of the Club, spoke briefly introducing the musicians and the purpose of their visit to this country.

The party of the musicians consisted of Madame Dilkash (singer), Mr. Mehdi Khaledi (violinist), Mr. Zahedi ("Thunbak" player) and Mr. Zarrinpanjeh ("tar" player).

The performance provided a very delightful entertainment. Its attraction lay not merely in its novelty but in its intrinsic merit. It was much appreciated by all who were present.

The singer Madame Dilkash, accomplished and cultured, lent to the concert the lure of her refined personality and dignified grace. She is recognised as the best singer in Iran to-day.

The players had command of their instruments. Two of them, Mr. Khaledi and Mr. Zahedi, came to Bombay last year in the company of Badi Zadeh and twice played in the concerts given at Sunderbai Hall.

All of them have won success as concert artists, as radio performers and as recording artists. They propose to make a world tour for the purpose of making Persian music a little more popular to the hundreds of music-lovers all over the globe. India is the first country they have visited, being their closest neighbour.

32-PAGE BOOKLET

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REDUCED STATUS FOR INTERIM GOVT.?

SEQUEL TO VICEROY'S LATEST ANNOUNCEMENT

Members Debarred From Deciding Matter Of Policy

(From Our Correspondent)

LAHORE, June 7.

Lord Mountbatten, I am reliably informed, has intimated the members of the Interim Government that with the Viceroy's announcement of June 2, the status of the Interim Government has been reducec to that of a "care-taker" government and no matter of policy will be decided by the present members of the Interim Government.

Govt. Delegation Delayed

It is also stated on good authority that the Government of India Delegation regardnig the Sterling Balances which was to be led by the Finance Member Mr. Liaqatali Khan will not visit England now.

Punjab leaders who have recently returned from Delhi suggest that the Working Committee of the Congress might call a meeting of the Punjab Assembly Congress Party at Delhi to explain the working of the British Plan and give instructions to members regarding their working in the New Punjab.

SEC. 93 TO CONTINUE IN PUNJAB

There is no possibility of a coalition Ministry of all parties and Sec. 93 will continue till August 15 when the Punjab Government is expected to hand over the administration to zonal Ministries.

A Coalition Ministry is possible if the League or the Governor is prepared to accept a non-Muslim as the Premier of the Punjab till the transfer of power.

Listowel To Visit Delhi?

LONDON, June 7, (U.P.A.): Lord Listowel, last Secretary of State for India, might visit New Delhi for the August 15 hand-over.

It was learned today that the Bengal Congress leader, J. C. Gupta, in a farewell talk with Lord Listowel yesterdays, said such a visit would be "an impressive gesture" and Listowel is reported to have said he "would very much like the privilege of handing over to the Indians". .. .. ..

CONGRESSMEN INVOLVED IN RIOTS

Move For Disciplinary Action By Bihar P. C. C.

PATNA, June 7 (U.P.I.): The Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, it is reported, has directed D.C.C.'s to send up names of Congressmen being tried in courts of law for participating in the communal disturbances, in their respective areas. The names are being collected for the purpose of taking disciplinary actions against them.

The Provincial Congress Committee has also directed a number of Congressmen to show cause why disciplinary action should not be taken against them for their being involved in communal disturbances.

It may be mentioned that Gandhiji, during his stay here, received complaints about a number of Congressmen regarding their complicity in communal riots. The Provincial Congress Committee has also received such complaints.

Bihar Political Sufferers Relief Fund

PATNA, June 7. (U. P. I.): The Bihar Political Sufferers' and Distressed Relief Fund started to help political sufferers of the 1942 movement under the inspiration of Dr. Rajendra Prasad has now been wound up. The fund had a cash deposit of Rs. 6 lakhs. It is stated that about 15 000 political sufferers and distressed families received relief through this organisation.

LULLABIES THROUGH TELEPHONES

NEW YORK (IPS): When babies in the West coast country in New York State won't go to sleep, their mothers just ring up "the Lullaby Man". Then they place the phone receiver against the baby's ear and the Lullaby man sings the child to sleep. The mothers are not charged anything. The lullabies come free from General Nappie Service. The Lullaby man, Mike Maloney said in an interview that the babies usually sleep in five minutes and that he telecroons about 30 babies every night.

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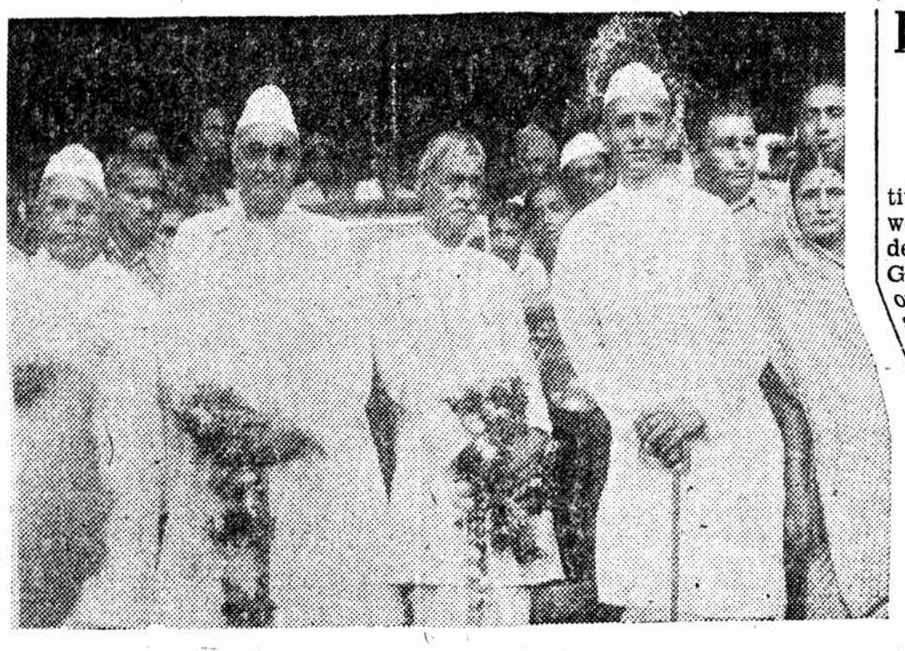


Reception to Darbar Gopaldas Desai, President of Kathiawad Praja Parishad, at Bombay Central.

Constitution Sub-Committees Discuss Status Of Provinces

Various Suggestions Made On Selection And Functions Of Governors

NEW DELHI, June 7 (U.P.I.): The important question as to whether India should be a unitary State with provinces functioning as agents and delegates of the Central authority or whether India should be a federation of autonomous units ceding certain specified powers to the Centre will be considered at a joint meeting of the Union and Provincial Constitution Sub-Committees of the Constituent Assembly this afternoon under the presidency of Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

The ad-hoc Committee, appointed at the joint meeting of the two Sub-Committees last Thursday, met yesterday and scrutinised the latest British pronouncement, in particular, those parts which relate to subjects to be dealt with by the Central Government when a permanent independent constitution has been framed for India.

U.S. PATTERN OF GOVERNORSHIP

Both the Union Constitution and the Provincial Constitution Committees met yesterday separately. It is learnt that the Provincial Constitution Committee discussed the question of the function of Governors of Provinces and the method of their appointment. Some members, it is understood, suggested that Governors should, as in the United States have complete executive authority in the provinces in nominating their Cabinet which would be answerable to him and not to the legislature and that Governors should be elected by the people on the system of adult franchise.

Some others, it is learnt, suggested that Governors should be constitutional heads acting on the advice of Prime Ministers who would be responsible to the Legislature and that Governors should be appointed by the system of indirect election.

Yet others are reported to have said that the Central Government should have wide range of authority over provinces and that Governors should function as liaison between the Central Government and Provincial executives and that he should be nominated by the Central Government.

President Roosevelt's Fortune

POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK STATE, June 6, (Reuter): President Franklin D. Roosevelt, left a gross estate of 1,943,885 dollars and 86 cents at his death on April 12. This was revealed by the first Executor's accounting filed today in the Duchess County Surrogate's Court.

Of this total 994.155 dollars 19 cents was received from the estate of his mother. The accounting which covered the period from April 12, 1945 to April 30, 1947 disclosed that the estate had dwindled to 1,438.940 dollars nine cents by the latter date through payment of debts and other expenses.

£ 5.000 JOB FOR COMMUNIST LEADER

LONDON, (IPS): Mr. Arthur Horner, the Communist General Secretary of the National Union of Mine workers has been offered the £5,000 a-year job on the National coal Board as man-power and labour welfare member.

Nanda On Effects Of Industrial Court's Awards

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Interviewed by the United Press of India in connection with the adverse comments of the Secretary, Bombay Girni Kamgar Union with regard to the award of the Industrial Court in the matter of the standardisation of wages of the textile workers in the city of Bombay, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda. Labour Minister, Government of Bombay, stated that he had not gone through the text of the award but in any case it was not for him to assess its merits

Dealing with the question that even with the increase awarded by the Court, the wages, in certain cases, did not come to the level of 1926. Mr. Nanda stated that if 12 per cent addition to the wage level made by the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee were added to the 19 per cent increase obtained by the workers through this award. the remuneration of the workers in the local industry had advanced by about 35 per cent since the Congress Ministry first took office in 1937.

"If what the Secretary of the Union states is true." Mr. Nanda added. "the conclusion would be that by the method of strikes the workers had lost much more than 35 per cent between 1926 and 1937. If any part of that loss remains to be made up the peaceful processes introduced by the Congress can be depended upon to do that. It appears however that wage level consequent on the award would be higher than it was in 1926 and practically at any time. It is possible that the living wage standard has not been fully achieved but it cannot be denied that very substantial progress has been made in that direction through this award.

"I am certain that as productivity of the industry increases. its full benefit will be applied to the attainment of a living wage and even going beyond that

DIVISIBLE COALITION MINISTRY FOR PUNJAB?

Reported Talks Of Leaders With Governor

LAHORE, June 7 (U.P.I.): The United Press of India learns from reliable sources that during yesterday's interview between the Punjab Governor and the leaders of the three parties in the Assembly, besides the question of the feasibility of the Mountbatten Plan, the feasibility of forming a 'Divisible Coalition Ministry' was discussed.

United Press of India's talks with the accredited political leaders indicate that a majority of the parties in the Assembly are against this proposal. They even prefer continuation of Section 93 for this brief period.

The Punjab Governor had separate meetings yesterday with Lala Bhimsen Sachar, Leader of the Congress Assembly Party, Khan Iftikhar Hussain of Mamdot, Leader of the League Assembly Party, and Sardar Swaran Singh, Leader of the Panthic Party. Further meetings are likely

Punjab Partition Committee Set Up

LAHORE, June 7 (U.P.I.): The Partitioning Commission to carry out the work of division of Punjab has been decided to be set up by the Punjab Government, learns the United Press of India from authentic sources. Mr. Sachdev, Secretary, Civil Supplies Department, has been appointed Partition Commissioner.

It is further understood that the Government have also decided to set up five Sub-Committees, namely, finance, irrigation, services, public institutions and general. The duties of these committees will be to tender expert advice and assist the Partition Commissioner in his work.

A non-official committee with leaders of the three parties on it is also proposed to be appointed to supervise the work of partition.

RICE STUDY GROUP'S RECOMMENDATION

TRIVANDRUM June 6. (A.P.I.): Mr. S. Y. Krishnaswami, Chairman of the Rice Study Group Conference, which concluded its plenary session here to-day, stated in an interview that the Conference "marks an important step forward in the understanding of the several problems of production, internal storage and distribution and international action in regard to rice"

Mr. Krishnaswami said, that though rice formed the food of half of the people of the world, it had not yet received the attention it deserved. "This is probably due to the fact that much of it is grown under conditions of a subsistence economy by small farmers and that it is the food of peoples who have been economically backward and politically unable to express themselves independently," he said.

Mr. Krishnaswamy said that while there was a scope for increasing production of rice, no organisation existed at present to disseminate information on the subject amongst the countries which produced and consumed rice. The formation of such an International body which would take up this task therefore, could no longer be postponed, if the economic status of the Asian countries was to be improved.

An International rice conference would be called in the very near future he said.

The Rice Study Group Conference had prepared the groundwork and agenda for such a Conference, he said. The report of the Group examined all aspects of the rice problems and made concrete suggestions for further work as well as the creation of a permanent organisation in South East Asia so as to bring into existence a body continuously examining the various problems of rice at International level.

COMPOSITION OF GLOBAL POLICE

NEW YORK, June 7, (A. P. A.): A fight over the size and composition of the proposed United Nations global police force appeared to be developing today in the wake of a Russian declaration that the world situation does not warrant the maintenance of inflated armies navies and air forces.

Insisting that the international army be kept relatively small, Andrei Gromyko. Soviet Union, cautioned the great Powers against maintaining such inflated forces.

He declared that since Japan and Germany were defeated 'there is no necessity in general that the United Nations should maintain excessively numerous forces."

Russia is insisting that members make identical contributions to the United Nations forces.

Herschel Johnson, United States, argued that there was need for a mobile force able to strike quickly and that the United Nations should take advantage of the fact that certain nations had such forces available.

W R. Hodgson, Australia, sharply opposed the Soviet demand that each of the Big Powers should supply equal contingents.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 4 2003
Muslim: Rajjab 18 1366
Parsi: Deh 8 1316
Sundise 6-01 a.m. Sunset 7-15 p.m.
Hightide: 02-06, 15-10 Lowtide 08-01, 21-32

Today's Engagements

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ: The 17th annual General Body meeting of the members of the Samaj today (Sunday) at 9 a. m. at the Podar College Hall.

ARYA SAMAJ BHOIWADA: Lecture on 'Hindus & the Partition plan' by Pt. Satyabrat Siddhantalankar ex- Governor Gurukul Kangree at 4-30 p. m. today (Sunday).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Wisdom Omnipresent and Cyclic" is the subject of a public lecture to be followed by questions and answers today (Sunday) at 6-15 at Jehangir Wadia Building.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Jayotirmartand Harihar P. Bhatt will deliver a lecture on "Tendencies of Modern Astronomy" today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at the Liberty High School Princess Street Bombay.

NATIONAL SEAFARERS' UNION: A General meeting of seamen of Kathiawar, Ratnagiri and Kolaba Districts at Nasik Chambers, Frere Road Fort, today (Sunday) at 5 p. m. to consider their demands.

BUNT ALIAS NADAVA SANGHA: The Seventh Annual General Meeting today (Sunday) at 2-30 p. m. in the premises of the Karnatak Free Night High Scool Kumta Strre Fort, Bombay. Mr. Madan Shetty will preside.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Pandit Vrajasunderji of Gaudiya Mission will deliver a discourse on "Life & Teachings of Lord Chaitenya" in English today (Sunday) at Sri Gaudiya Math Gowalia Tank Road, at 5-30 p. m. Samakirtanam will preside and follow the discourse.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Discourse in Hindi by Yogiraj Gopal Chaitanya Devi on the "Life and Teachings of Srimat Nigamanand Saraswati and on the subject of Self-Realisation" at 4-30 p. m. today (Sunday).

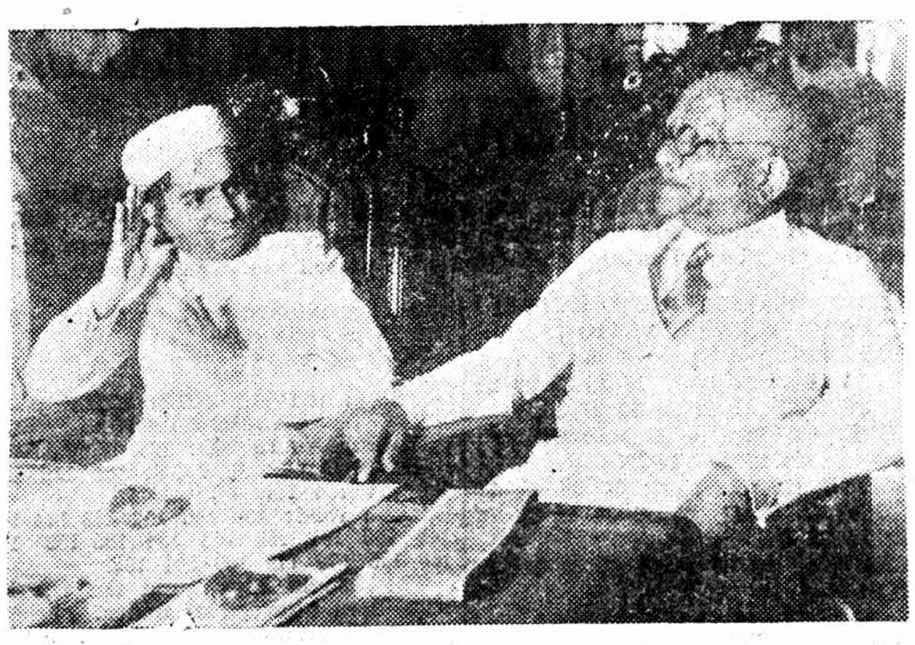
NIGHT SCHOOL STUDENTS: First General Body Meeting of the Night School Students Congress today (Sunday) at 9 a. m. under the Presidentship of Com. G. B. Mendon at Bai Kabibai Hindu High School Bldg. Bora Bazar Street Fort Bombay.

HINDUSTAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH: A general body meeting of Sunderdas Saw Mills Workers, Bombay will be held today (Sunday) at 10-30 a. m. at Jinnah Hall, Congress House, Bombay, under the presidentship of Sri T. C. Mehta to decide upon the course of action to be adopted on the Management having dismissed some of the leaders of the Union.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION STUDENTS' HOME (KHAR): Applications are invited from college students for admission into the Ramakrishna Mission Students Home (hostel) at Khar. The Home is funished with essential amenities. Only Junior students of first and Second years of Arts and Science will be given preference. For rules, regulations and forms of applications, please apply with stamped and self-addressed envelopes to the Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission Students Home. Khar, Bombay 21. As only a limited number of seats are available applications reaching the Secretary on or before 14th June will be considered.

LATE KHAN BAHADUR KADRI

Khan Bahadur Syed Ahmed Kadri a well-known resident of Kurla died on Friday. The late Mr. Kadri was well-known cricketer in his early days and was also a trustee of a number of Muslims trusts.



East India Cotton Assn. gave a reception to Mr. M. P. Birla, first Indian President of Indian Jute Mills.

New Model Plane For India

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Peace time air travel in India will take a great stride in speed and comfort with the introduction shortly by Indian air-lines companies of a new type of plane with a speed of over 200 miles and a far greater range than the ones now in use. Experts are of the opinion that these planes provide safer travel too.

"Vikings" is the name of the new model. It is manufactured in one of Britain's leading aircraft factories. Vickers Ltd.

One of the first British post-war planes, it is built to carry 24 persons and is priced at nearly 48,000 pounds sterling.

Representatives of local newspapers were this afternoon taken in a "Viking" for a forty-minute "joy-ride" over the city. The flight was arranged by the Bombay branch of Vickers Ltd. and the Tata Air Lines.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, June 7, (A.P.I.): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st June 1947 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I.S.T.). on 7th June 1947:—

Ahmedabad 101 84 0 0 0, Ahmednagar nil, Allahabad 103 92 0 0.1 minus 0.1, Baroda 101 82 0 0 nil, BOMBAY 93 84 0 0.1 minus 2.2, Calcutta 96 79 0 1.3 minus 0.5. Delhi 106 88 0 0 minus 0.1, Hyderabad (Dn.) 100 77 T 0 minus 0.9, Indore 102 77 T 0 minus 0.5, Karachi 90 84 0 0 0, Lahore 112 91 0 0 minus 0.1, Lucknow 98 84 0 0.6 plus 0.5, Madras 101 81 0 0 minus 0.5, Mahableshwar 73 65 0 0.7 minus 0.7, Mysore 83 68 0 1.4 plus 0.6, Nagpur 106 79 0.4 0.4 minus 0.7, Patna 105 89 0 0 minus 0.4, Peshawar 99 83 0 0 minus 0.1, Sholapur 103 75 0.3 0.3 minus 0.9, Simla 107 50 0.1 0.6 plus 0.1, Srinagar 73 60 T 0.8 minus 0.2. Surat 94 83 0 0.1 minus 0.3.

WEATHER SUMMARY

Following is the weather summary for Saturday, the 7th June, 1947:—

The depression in the north Bay of Bengal has weakened but conditions continue unsettled there. Rainfall has been widespread in Malabar and local in Assam, South-East Bengal, Berar, the Central Provinces, the Madras Deccan and the North Madras coast. A few thundershowers have also occurred in the East United Provinces, West Central India, Kashmir, the North Bombay Deccan South Hyderabad and South-east Madras.

Forecast until the 8th evening Rainfall will be widespread in Malabar and local in Mysore, and the Konkan. Thundershowers will occur locally along and near the Submountane regions of the United Provinces and Bihar, in East Bengal, Assam and the South Deccan. A few showers are likely in Gujarat, South Rajputana and West Central India.

Transmission Of Market Quotations

Novel Service To Be Inaugurated In Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A novel service, claimed to be the first of its kind in this country, for other market quotations from the exchanges direct to the subcribers' homes through "Land lines," is to be inaugurated in Bombay on June 12. A preview of this was given to local newspapermen this afternoon in the Board Room of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association.

The prices will be broadcast through microphones on the floors of the various exchanges. They will be first carried from the pick-up points over land lines to a central office from where, after amplification, they are to be fed into the lines connecting the subscribers who will receive the information from portable radio-line receivers fitted with dials and selector switches instead of the tuning knob. Pointers and dials of the enable the clients to switch on the exchanges they like. The servic will be operated by Commercial Broadcasts Limited.

Why Ahmedabad Porters Struck Work

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail.)

Mr. D. B. Pradhan, General Secretary B.B. and C.I. Railway License Coolies Union, Ahmedabad in a communication to the press on the so-called strike of licensed porters, details the circumstance under which the licensed coolies at the Ahmedabad Station were turned out on May 27.

He says that although there was some discontent against the load rate it was not on this issue that they struck work. Actually they stopped work because they protested against being made to work for five hours in loading railway parcels. Mr. Pradhan also alleges that the coolies were being harassed in various other ways and suggests that public sympathy should lie with them.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY, June 8.

BOMBAY—1

244 metres (1,231 kc|s) 7-30 a. m. Swar Kalika 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 P. B. Devburman (Sitar) 8-45 Rasmandal 9-0 Wazir Bai (Poona) 9-15 Sureshbahu Mane 11-0 Filmi Gane 11-45 "Natya Parampara 12-15 Moghubai Kurdikar (Sudh-Serang) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 M. D. Sadolikar (Vocal) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 J. L. Ranade 4-50 Gujarati Geet 5-0 P.B. Devburman (Sitar) 5-15 Gammat Jammat 5-45 R.G. Joshi (Violin) 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Wazir Bai 6-30 Kannad Songs 6-45 P. B. Devburman (Sitar) 7-0 J. L. Ranade 7-30 M. D. Sadolikar 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Kavya Darshan 8-45 "Parinam" 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Air Orchestra 10-0 Symphonic Hour.

Weather News For Farmers

FORECAST TILL THE MORNING OF JUNE 9: There will be local showers in Konkanpati, Gujarat and scattered showers in Kathiawar, the Bombay Karnatak, the Deccan, Mawal, Khandesh and the Hyderabad State.

OUTLOOK FOR SUBSEQUENT 2 DAYS: Rainfall will decrease in Kathiawar, Telungana and Hyderabad Karnatak.

Primary Education In Bombay

Eight Local Boards To Introduce Schemes This Month

The Government of Bombay had expressed its determination to introduce, with effect from June 1947, compulsory elementary education throughout the province in all villages with a population of 1,000 and over. In view of the very hearty extra cost involved in this measure and in consideration of the limited sources of revenue at the disposal of the District Local Boards, the Government, in November 1946 gave them in assurance that it would bear the entire extra cost if the Boards raised the Local Fund Cess to 3 annas in the rupee and earmarked 15 pies towards Primary Education. It was expected that the District Local Boards would require some time to take the necessary action. In order that the preparation of schemes of compulsion may not be delayed, the Government has borne the entire extra cost involved in the preparation of schemes of compulsion. The staff for preliminary work in connection with the introduction of compulsion was sanctioned for each Local Board and it was called upon to proceed with the work of preparing the necessary Scheme.

So far, the District Local Boards of eight areas out of the 20 District Local Boards in the province have resolved to raise Local Fund Cess at 3 annas and to earmark 15 pies towards Primary Education. —

They have been asked to introduce free and compulsory elementary Education in their area with effect from June 1947 in anticipation of the Government's sanction to the detailed schemes. The Government hopes that the remaining Boards will also soon get the cess, raised to 3 anna and will earmark 15 pies thereof for Primary education.

Cheap Books For Adult Literates

The Bombay City Adult Education Committee has formulated a scheme for the production of cheap and useful literature for adults. The Committee has prepared a rougn outline of subjects and an illustrative list to cover every aspect of the common man. The booklets will be 24 pages, printed in bold types with illustration filling up a third of the space. The Committee is offering a remuneration of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 for manuscripts of booklets accepted for publication.

Tea Party To Kilachand

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A representative gathering of the industrial and commercial community of Bombay was present at a tea party held this evening at the Taj Mahal Hotel in honour of Mr. Tulsidas Kilachand, leader of the Trade Delegation to Japan. The Party was arranged by the President and Board of Directors of the Seeds Traders' Association.

IN JUNE ISSUE

*

Inside Story of

HINDUSTANI BROADCASTS

From

GERMANY

by

Habibur Rahman

of the Berlin Radio

*

At all news agents and bookstalls.
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Caravan

THE MAGAZINE FOR THE CULTURED

City Businessman Faces Breach Of Income Tax Act Charge

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Three more complaints have been filed against Sir Chunilal B. Mehta, a city businessman, by the Income-tax Inspecting Assistant Commissioner, before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court.

It was alleged that in the years 1932-33, 1933-34 and 1934-35 Sir C. Mehta had Government Security of the total value of Rs. 1-1|2 lakhs. He did not show the interest in the income-tax returns and thereby committed breach of the Income-tax Act Barrister Buharivala presented the application of the Income-tax Officer.

PENAL CODE FOR JOURNALISTS

Novel Soviet Proposal Vetoed By International Organisation

PRAGUE, June 7 (UPA): The Congress of the International Organization of Journalists ended after an all-night sitting to-day an American delegate Milton Murray told the United Press of America that the organization had been "brought completely under Russian domination."

The Anglo-Americans lost to the Russians on two counts—their attempt to gain proportional representation and their attempt to olock the shift on the I0J Headquarters from London to Prague. They forced the Russians to retreat on one issue—the Soviet proposal to make journalists individually and penally responsible for what they write.

Murray said, "I am very disappointed at the outcome. I feel that the I0J has been brought completely under Russian domination and it is very doubtful whether it can function in future freely enough to insure a free press."

An official spokesman of the British journalists termed the Conference manoeuvres "a disgrace to democracy."

"It accomplished nothing and if that's the way the organization is going to be conducted, then the sooner we break it up, the better."

Priority For Under-Developed Countries

R. K. Nehru's Plea at U. N. O. Economic Commission

LAKF SUCCESS, June 7 (Reuter): A plea for special consideration of the needs of under-developed countries was made in the United Nations Economic and Employment Commission by India's representative Mr. R. K. Nehru.

He suggested that the gap between highly advanced and under-developed countries was so great that it was wrong to treat the problem of development of resources simply in the light of "promoting a higher standard of living throughout the world."

Mr. Nehru concluded that in considering the principle of better utilisation of the world's resources special problems of under-developed countries should be taken into account.

The Commission appointed India's representative Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, as one of the members of the sub-commission on employment and economic stability.

C. & M. G. SUSPENDS PUBLICATION

LAHORE, June 7 (API): The "Civil and Military Gazette" suspended publication to-day following the rejection of their petition by the Sessions Judge, Lahore praying for the vacation of an injunction issued by a local sub-judge on an application by the 'Pakistan Times' restraining the management of the 'Civil and Military Gazette' from printing their paper unless they also printed simultaneously a twelve-page 'Pakistan Times' a daily owned by the Progressive Papers Limited with which they had entered into a contract.

Divisible Coalition For Punjab

Provincial League Leaders To Seek Jinnah's Advice

LAHORE, June 7 (API): Mian Mumtaz Daulatana and Sardar Shaukat Hayat Khan, members of the Punjab Muslim League Committee of Action, left for Delhi to-day to seek Mr. Jinnah's advice on the issue of the formation of a divisible coalition ministry in the Punjab under the new India plan.

It is understood that they will explain to Mr. Jinnah the reactions of the Congress and Akali Assembly parties to the situation created by H. M. G.'s declaration on the partition of the Punjab.

Following the Khan of Mamdot's meeting with the Punjab Governor yesterday, an emergent meeting of the Punjab Muslim League Committee of Action was held to discuss the attitude of the Muslim League Assembly Party towards the formation of divisible coalition ministry in the Punjab. The Committee decided to depute Sardar Shaukat Hayat Khan and Mian Mumtaz Daulatana to apprise Mr. Jinnah of the latest developments in the province.

B. E., M. D., AND OTHER EXAM. RESULTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The results of the B.E., S.E., F.E., M.D., 1st B.D.S., D.A., D.V.D., and D. Ped Examination held by the Bombay University in last April were declared today. The following candidates have passed the examinations:

THE B.E. (CIVIL) (NEW RULES) PART I EXAMINATION

PASS Nos.: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 13 15 16 17 18 19 20 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 31 32 33 34 35 36.

B. E. (CIVIL) (OLD RULES) EXAMINATION

SECOND CLASS Nos.: 38 39 40 42 44 45 47 55 56 57 58 60 68 70 72 73 75 76 77 78 82.

PASS Nos.: 62 63 64 65 67 84 88 90 91 92 94 95.

B. E. (ELECTRICAL) (OLD RULES) EXAMINATION

FIRST CLASS No.: 2.

SECOND CLASS Nos.: 1 3 5 6 8 10 11 12 22 23 24 25 29 30 32.

PASS Nos.: 13 14 16 17 18 19 20 21 35 36 37 38.

B. E. (MECH. & ELEC.) (NEW RULES) PART I.

PASS Nos.: 1 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18.

B. E. (MECH. (OLD RULES)

The following candidates have passed the Examination:

FIRST CLASS (in order of merit) Nos.: 9 12 7 10 8 4.

SECOND CLASS Nos.: 2 3 24 25 27 28 31 32.

PASS NOS.: 15 16 17 18 20 21 36 38.

S. E. (MECH. & ELEC.) (NEW RULES) EXAMINATION

FIRST CLASS (in order of merit) Nos.: 32 69.

SECOND CLASS Nos.: 10 11 14 15 16 19 20 25 36 38 39 40 41 42 46 62 66 67.

PASS Nos.: 3 5 13 23 24 26 27 29 31 33 34 43 45 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 75 76 77.

The following unsuccessful candidates are allowed to keep terms for the B.E. (Mech. & Elec.) Examination:—

Nos.: 48 49 78.

S. E. (MECH. & ELEC.) (OLD RULES) EXAMINATION.

SECOND CLASS No.: 85.

PASS Nos.: 80 82 83 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95.

The following unsuccessful candidates are allowed to keep terms for the B.E. (Mech. & Elec.) Examination:

Nos.: 84 87.

S. E. (CIVIL) (NEW RULES) EXAMINATION

FIRST CLASS (In Order of Merit) NOS: 112 56 36 52 13 5 6.

SECOND CLASS NOS: 1 7 9 11 12 14 17 19 21 22 23 24 25 26 29 32 35 37 41 42 49 50 53 55 65 67 70 71 73 74 75 93 104 116 123.

PASS NOS: 8 10 15 27 28 31 33 38 39 43 45 46 47 48 54 57 58 64 68 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 97 98 101 107 110 119 122 124 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133.

The result of the candidate No. 34 is reserved.

The following unsuccessful candidates are allowed to keep terms for the B. E. (Civil):—

NOS: 16 62.

S. E. (CIVIL) (OLD RULES) EXAMINATION

FIRST CLASS NO: 165.

SECOND CLASS NOS: 135 136 138 160 164 166 171.

PASS NOS: 139 140 142 143 144 147 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 175 176 179 180 181 182.

The Scholarships and the Prize have been awarded as under:

The Nusserwanji Jehangirji Wadia Scholarship to No. 166.

The Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha Scholarship to No. 112.

The Theodore Cooke Memorial Prize to No. 56.

F. E. EXAMINATION

FIRST CLASS (In order of Merit): Nos:—61 295 112 64 57 77 73 134 96 34 158 335 141.

SECOND CLASS: Nos:—2 3 4 5 6 8 10 14 23 25 26 28 29 35 36 37 42 47 49 50 53 56 58 59 62 68 71 72 74 75 81 82 83 84 89 90 91 95 97 98 99 101 105 106 108 116 117 119 121 122 128 130 131 135 137 150 151 154 156 157 251 252 260 261 264 273 277 287 293 301 302 303 305 306 310 318 326 327 336.

PASS: Nos:—7 9 11 16 17 20 22 27 39 40 43 48 54 55 60 65 67 69 70 76 78 79 80 92 93 94 102 103 107 109 115 123 125 126 129 143 144 145 146 147 148 153 155 160 162 163 164 165 167 168 169 171 172 173 174 175 176 178 179 180 181 182 184 185 186 187 189 190 192 193 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 205 206 207 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 219 221 222 223 224 226 227 229 230 231 233 234 235 236 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 246 248 250 262 267 268 276 283 286 297 298 313 320 323 324 325 330 333 338 341 345 346 347 349 350 351 534 355 356 357 358 360 361 362 363 364 365 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 389 390 391 382 394 395 397 398 399 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413.

The Result of Candidate No. 312 has been reserved.

The following Unsuccessful candidates are allowed to keep terms for the S. E. Examination:

Nos:—87 127 177 208 353 396.

The Scholarships have been awarded as under:—

1. The Kahandas Muncharam Scholarship to No. 73.
2. The Colonel Patrick French Scholarship to No. 61.

M.D. EXAMINATION

Passed with distinction: No:—41.

Pass: Nos:—2 6 12 13 17 23 24 27 29 30 31 45 46 48 49 50 51 52.

1ST B.D.S. EXAMINATION

Pass Nos:—1 4.

D.A. EXAMINATION

Both the candidates have failed to pass the Examination.

D.V.D. EXAMINATION

The Results will be declared later.

D.Ped. EXAMINATION

Pass Nos:—1 2 3 4 5 6 7.

BURMA CONSEMBLY SESSION

Resolution On Independent Sovereign Republic

RANGOON, June 6 (APA): A resolution demanding that Burma be recognised as an independent sovereign republic will be moved on the third day of the Constituent Assembly session which commences on June 10 it was stated officially to-day.

The resolution will be moved by U. Aung San, Deputy Chairman of the Governor's Executive Council and President of the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League.

Official sources said Thakin Nu, Vice-President of the A.F.P.F.L. will be elected first President of the Constituent Assembly.

APPEAL FOR "PALESTINE DAY" IN INDIA

LUCKNOW, June 6 (A.P.I.): Syed Amin Al Husaini, Grand Mufti of Palestine in a letter from Cairo, to Shaikholwaqt Hazrat Maulana Qutbuddin Abdulwali of Firangi Mahal has appealed to observe "Palestine Day" throughout India on June 18.

INDONESIAN REPUBLIC

Recognition By Egypt Followed By Treaty Of Friendship

SINGAPORE, June 7 (APA): The Indonesian News Agency's Singapore Office reported to-day that the Egyptian Government has formally recognised the Indonesian Republic and signed a Treaty of Friendship and a Commercial Agreement.

Ex-S. D. O. Jailed For Accepting Bribes

CALCUTTA, June 7 (API): On a charge of conspiracy to accept illegal gratification and five specific charges of accepting bribes, the first special tribunal at Alipore sentenced Jogesh Chandra Chakravarty, formerly Sub-Divisional Officer of Diamond Harbour, to a total term of three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,560 or further nine months' imprisonment.

The prosecution alleged that the accused used to receive illegal gratification for issuing sugar permits and for showing favour to persons on trial before him in his judicial capacity.

MOVEMENT OF GOODS BY RAILWAY

Priority For Essential Commodities And Disturbances Main Difficulties

High priority for the movement of foodgrains, coal and other essential commodities, disturbed conditions in various parts of the country, arrears of maintenance, both of locomotives, wagons and track, and coal and labour shortages have all contributed to the difficulties that the railways are experiencing in moving goods. Besides there has been a marked increase in potential goods traffic of all kinds. Actual performance is best measured by the net ton miles statistics of goods traffic carried by Class I Railways. In 1938-39 these were 22,000 millions. In 1946-47 they increased to 26,000 millions.

In the case of coal, the scarcity of which has not infrequently been attributed to rail transport deficiencies the monthly loading during 1947 has been 18.6 per cent higher than the pre-war figure. The peak figure of 1,05,494 wagons loaded during April, 1947, the highest since May, 1946, represents an increase of 22.2 per cent over the average monthly loading during 1938-39. Performance would have been even better but for two factors; one was the Calcutta Port strike and the disturbances in that area which immobilised some 4,000 wagons and the other was the disturbances in the Punjab and North West Frontier Province which slowed down the movements of wagon to and from the coal fields.

The recent recrudescence of trouble in Lahore has resulted in over 2,000 wagons remaining under load, as deliveries have not been taken, and goods sheds have remained congested.

The high priority given to foodstuffs and the necessity for concentrating wagons for their movement inevitably impose restrictions on movements which are less essential. Movements of foodgrains from ports have been particularly heavy in recent months and in March last Karachi loaded 2,509 wagons and Bombay 4,757 wagons.

Intensified efforts are being made to speed up wagons now being put into service and of the dwindling demand for movement of military traffic, should be an early and progressive reduction in restrictions, given reasonable freedom from communal disturbances and labour troubles.

U. P. LEAGUE MOVE AGAINST MOHANI

Echo Of "Down With Jawahar And Jinnah"

NAINITAL, June 5 (API): Maulana Hasrat Mohani, incurred the wrath of the Muslim League Party when he denounced Mr. M. A. Jinnah in the U. P. Legislative Assembly to-day.

The Maulana, who was opposing the Gaon Hukumat Bill, criticised H. M. G.'s latest announcement and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Jinnah for accepting "truncated Hindustan and truncated Pakistan on Dominion lines."

Maulana Hasrat Mohani raised his voice and said: "Down with Jawaharlal and down with Jinnah."

The U. P. Muslim League Parliamentary Board held an emergency meeting during the lunch interval and passed a resolution strongly disapproving and dissociating itself from the speech delivered by Maulana Hasrat Mohani in the Assembly and calling upon him to explain his conduct.

Prices Of Coal To Be Revised

KARACHI, June 7 (API): The possibility of a revision of the prices of coal by the Government of India was hinted by Mr. Purshotam Chauhan, Adviser to the Employees' Delegation to the forthcoming International Labour Conference in Geneva.

Mr. Chauhan is a coal mine owner in Bihar and is a member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly.

FOUR INJURED IN COLOMBO BOMB EXPLOSION

COLOMBO, June 7 (Reuter): Four people were reported to be injured when a bomb exploded opposite the Harbour Engineering workshops where the strike was continuing to-day. No arrests were made. The strike of Government clerks practically ended today and in most Government Departments attendance was reported to be almost normal.

50,000 Wells In 5 Years

Bombay Govt's Scheme To Improve Provincial Water-Supply

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has undertaken a scheme for digging 50,000 wells in the Province during the next five years. Many of the wells at times turn out unsuccessful on account of the shortage of water at the spots where the wells are dug. In order that this may not happen the Govt. decided to train the persons in charge of the Supervision of wells with the needful knowledge of Geology, Climatology, Ecology Physiography and the methods of location of water at present current.

For the training as well a checking the results of the water-finding machine and generally advising about the well-project, the Government requested Mr. N. G. Apte, Water-Supply Consultant to undertake this work which he accepted.

Madras Temple Open To Harajans

MADRAS, June 6, (A.P.I.): The historic Vaishnavite Temple in Triplicane Madras of Sri Parthasarathi Swami was thrown open to Harijans last evening when Mr. V. Kurmayya Minister for Rural Development, led a party of Harijans into the temple and offered worship along with Caste Hindus.

The Minister was received by the trustees at the gate and conducted to the main shrine where after prayers the temple priest distributed prasamdas (flowers and sweets) to the worshippers.

Following the enforcement of the temple entry authorisations act on June 2 more than 20 prominent temples have been thrown open to Harijans within the last three days in the province, including the famous Guruvayur Temple in Malabar and the hisoric Saivite Temple of Sri Nataraja of Chidmabaram.

DIVISION BAD FOR MUSLIMS IN HINDUSTHAN

C. P. Premier Says Nizam Must Join Present Consembly

NAGPUR, June 6. (A.P.I.): Speaking at a function arranged by the Hindustani Seva Dal this evening Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, Premier of C. P. and Berar, said that he and all the other Congressmen deplored the prospect of division of India into two separate states.

Pandit Shukla said the division would adversely affect Muslims in the Hindustan area. He hinted at the possibility of their losing the rights of citizenships and being treated as any other foreign nationals.

The Premier added that Muslims in C. P. and Berar were likely to lose heavily as they formed only four and a half per cent of the total population. He mentioned in this connection the Sind Government's decision on communal ratio in the services, and said that demands were already being made for retaliatory measures in C. P.

It was clear from H.M.G.s latest announcement, continued Pandit Shukla that Berar would remain in the Hindustan area and its representatives would continue to sit in the existing Constituent Assembly. The C. P. and Berar would remain together and there was no question of Berar being handed back to the Nizam. People need have no misgiving in the matter any more.

Pandit Shukla expressed the hope that the Nizam would soon decide to join the existing Constituent Assembly as his Dominions were contiguous to the Hindustan zone and had a majority of Hindu population.

Concluding Pandit Shukla appealed to Seva Dal volunteers to prepare themselves to help Government in maintaining peaceful conditions in the Province.

CHINESE REDS CAPTURE POSITION NEAR DAIREN

NANKING, June 7. (U.P.A.): Pro-Government dispatches from Manchuria today admitted the Communist capture of Pulantien 30 miles north of Dairen, which was formerly held by Government forces as a springboard for the projected drive on Dairen.

Princes Must Serve As Progressive Elements

Dr. Pattabhi's Plea At Kathiawar People's Convention: Baroda's Lead Commended

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"The Chamber of Princes itself is not a natural organic growth of the Princes. It is merely an artificial structure with no constitution and no sanction. Already its decisions are held as not binding upon the fello· Princes or the Chancellor, and it is high time it went into voluntary liquidation before it is compulsorily wound up by Statute".

Thus observed Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya presiding over the Kathiawar People's Convention this evening.

The Convention came off in a specially erected shamiana at the Azad Maidan. Over 7,000 residents of Kathiawar attended the Convention. An exhibition of Kathiawari art and craft was on view.

NEED FOR A NEW ORGANISATION

Dr. Pattabhi suggested that a new organisation in the place of the Chamber of Princes must spring from the vestiges of that institution, which would cover a wide range of sympathy and embrace the people of the States along with the Princes.

Dr. Pattabhi said that the Kathiawar States in equal measure with the rest of India had to prepare themselves in right earnest and without delay for the destiny that awaited them. It was a foregone conclusion that the British no longer cared to protect the Princes. Steps were already taken to abolish the residencies in most of the States by the end of the year as a preliminary towards liquidating Paramountcy.

However, said Dr. Pattabhi, it is not so much the termination of Paramountcy and the removal of the British army or the abolition of the Residencies that must concern the Princes as the parallel growth of an independent India based upon the political awakening of the people of the States in equal measure with those of the provinces. The people of the States were no longer torpid. They realised that in their hands lay the destiny of their rulers. Ultimately the truth would be forced on the minds and convictions of the Princes that they must win the goodwill of their own people as a condition precedent to the continuance of their monarchies and dynastic rights. It was therefore desirable that they should take their own people into confidence.

FOLLOW BARODA'S LEAD

In this connection, Dr. Pattabhi, advised the Princes of Kathiawar and Gujarat to follow the leadership of Sir B. L. Mitter of Baroda to form an union of homogeneous States, culturally united, linguistically one, and ethnologically identical, and not the leadership of Princes under a hotchpotch scheme of heterogeneous units with diversities of language and culture. He further referred to the reactionary moves in some of the States. Manipur in the east it was said, wanted to join Burma, Sikkim in the north at one time had the idea of joining Tibet. Kalat in the North-West was being encouraged to remain independent. While the border States were being thus tossed about, a number of interior States were wavering and were being subjected to opposite influences. Hyderabad was being asked by the Itehad-ul-mo-amien to keep out of the Indian Union while the State Congress was bringing pressure upon the authorities to join the Union and the Constituent Assembly. Likewise Bhopal was being tossed about between the League and the Congress forces.

WARNING TO RULERS

Dr. Pattabhi warned the rulers of the States that they were not the proprietors of their States and their relationship with the States was constitutional and not proprietory. The question of joining the Indian Union or not was therefore to be decided, not according to their own unaided discretion but in consultation with and under the direction of their people. That was a correct and honourable course which was likely to win the approbation of all.

Concluding, Dr. Pattabhi said: "We are passing through new times which demand the solution of new problems, and the failure of the Princes to act in unison with the new conditions is apt to throw them back upon the wheel of time and convert them into obstructive and retrogressive factors instead of serving the nation as progressive forces.

Welcoming Dr. Pattabhi and others Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, Chairman of the Reception Committee traced the history of Kathiawar during the last 200 years.

The Convention will reassemble on Sunday.

Effects Of Partition On India's Economy

NEW DELHI, June 6 (API): Mr. G. D. Birla, Indian Industrialist in a pamphlet entitled "Basic facts relating to Hindustan and Pakistan", analyses the effects of partition of the country, with particular reference to the country's economy. The pamphlet has been sent to Indian leaders.

Mr. Birla gives the following facts on the basis of official statistics:—

INDUSTRIAL LOCATION (1939-40): Cotton Mills: Hindustan 380; Pakistan 9; Jute Mills: Hindustan 108, Pakistan nil; Sugar Mills: Hindustan 156; Pakistan 10; Iron and Steel: Hindustan 18; Pakistan nil; Cement: Hindustan 16; Pakistan 3; Paper: Hindustan 16; Pakistan nil; Glass: Hindustan 77 Pakistan 2.

ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL INCOMES: Mines, Quarries, etc.: Hindustan Rs. 9,41,47,624; Pakistan Rs. 2,35,40,880; Textile Manufactures: Hindustan 44,66,31,860 Pakistan 2 72,18,223; Metals and Metal Goods: Hindustan 6,52,44,835 Pakistan 1,86,33,974; Buildings and Miscellaneous Goods: Hindustan 7,86,67,462 Pakistan 1,91,73 273; Distribution and Communications: Hindustan 104,63,54,472 Pakistan 18,47,46,721; Finance: Hindustan 20,62,11,519 Pakistan 3 88,07,472.

AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD RESOURCES: Raw Jute: Hindustan 983,519 acres, Pakistan 1,403,700 acres; Raw Cotton: Hindustan 13,770,000 acres, Pakistan 1,630,000 acres; Tea: Hindustan 641,243 acres, Pakistan 96 657 acres; Rice: Hindustan 17,229,000 tons, Pakistan 5,376,000 tons; Wheat: Hindustan 4.199,740 tons, Pakistan 2,785,260 tons; Raw Sugar: Hindustan 2,631,000 tons Pakistan 517,000 tons; Groundnut: Hindustan 2,274,000 tons, Pakistan negligible or nil.

MINERAL RESOURCES: Coal: Hindustan 2,50,79,802 tons, Pakistan 1,98 476 tons; Petroleum: Hindustan 6.59.68,951 gallons, Pakistan 2,11,13,420; Chromite: Hindustan 5,194 tons, Pakistan 21,892 tons; Copper Ore and Matte: Hindustan 2,88,076 tons and Pakistan nil; Iron Ore: 14,21,701 tons Pakistan nil; Manganese Ore: Hindustan 7,66,341 tons, Pakistan nil; Magnesite: Hindustan 23,052 tons, Pakistan nil; Mica: Hindustan 1,08,834 cwt., Pakistan nil.

COMMUNICATIONS: Railways: Hindustan: Mileage 25,970; Capital Investment Rs. 625.68 crores; Pakistan: Mileage 14,542 and Capital Investment 232.81 crores; Roads: Hindustan 246,605 and Pakistan 49,863 miles.

POTENTIAL WATER POWER: Hindustan 1 343,000 Killowatts and Pakistan 2,847,000 Killowatts.

THE FINANCES of Hindustan and Pakistan have been calculated as follows:—

Provincial: Hindustan: Revenue 143,38 lakhs and expenditure 142,27 lakhs—a surplus of 111 lakhs; Pakistan: Revenue 44,79 lakhs and expenditure 49,47 lakhs, a deficit of 468 lakhs; Central: Hindustan Revenue 277,21 lakhs and expenditure 389,32 lakhs, a deficit of 112,11 lakhs; Pakistan: Revenue 82,95 lakhs and expenditure 116,29 lakhs, a deficit of 33 34 lakhs.

Provincial and Central Revenues taken together, Hindustan is expected to have a deficit of 111,000 lakhs and Pakistan 38,02 lakhs.

The public expenditure in Pakistan, says Mr. Birla in a note, will be bigger on almost all counts, if the present level of administration and social services is to be at least maintained. Pakistan areas being frontier areas will have to bear a far larger defence expenditure than otherwise.

Pakistan will have two major ports—Karachi and Chittagong, which handled a total of 2,441,000 of cargo tons in 1939-40, and Hindustan will have Bombay, Cochin, Madras, Vizagapatam and Calcutta which handled a total of 16,548,000 tons.

FORWARD BLOC ON PARTITION

PATNA, June 6, (A.P.I.): Mr. Sheelbhadra Yajee General Secretary of the All-India Forward Bloc has given notice to move a resolution at the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Congress Committee recommending the outright rejection of the latest British plan and asking the Congress members of the Interim Government to withdraw their co-operation forthwith in protest against the infliction of national humiliation on the Indian people and demanding the immediate withdrawal of the British authority from India and calling upon the people of the country to forge necessary sanctions to enforce their national demand.

The resolution inter Alia, states: The A.I.CC. believes that so long as the third power in the form of British ruling class exists in India to encourage centrifugal tendencies a settlement among the major Indian communities is well nigh impossible of fruition. The essence of freedom lies in the right of the people themselves to freely shape their own destiny without the interference or dictation of any alien power and consequently the freedom loving people of India cannot tolerate that their fate which affects their whole future should arbitrarily be decided by the British Government as has been done in the latest announcement of the British Government.

Revised Pay Scales For Armed Forces

Final Decisions Reached By Government

NEW DELHI, June 7, (A.P.I.): The Government of India have reached final decisions regarding the new pay codes for the armed forces and, as promised in the Defence Department communique of the 1st May, orders will be issued at a very early date, says a press communique.

The relevant instructions now remain to be scrutinised by accounts and other authorities who will be required to administer them. This process is necessary in order to ensure that the instructions shall be satisfactorily worked from the start. The completion of this scrutiny could not unfortunately be effected by the end of May, but it is now expected that publication of the new codes will be made by about the third week of June.

The Government of India regret the delay but are confident that the course they have decided to adopt is preferable to the issue of orders before the administering authorities have been properly instructed in them.

DR. MATTHAI EXPECTED IN CITY ON JUNE 9

NEW DELHI, June 7, (A.P.I.): Dr. John Matthai, Member for Transport, is expected to arrive in Bombay on June 9, to preside at two important conferences. One of the conferences will deal with the construction of a deep sea port between Bombay and Cochin while the other will discuss railway problems bearing on more efficient operation by quicker movement of wagons and measures for ensuring the safety of passengers.

During his stay in Bombay Dr. Matthai will have discussions with various bodies including important chambers of commerce, the W.I.A.A.K. and the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

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WANTED: Applications are invited for the following posts. Applications stating age, academic qualifications and teaching experience together with copies of recent testimonials showing research work etc. should reach the Registrar, Muslim University, Aligarh by the 20th June, 1947.

1. Professor of English, 2. Reader in Education, 3. Reader in History (Temporary), 4. Reader in Mathematics, 5. Lecturer (Gr. I) in English, 6. Lecturers (Gr. I) in History (one permanent and one temporary), 7. Lecturer (Gr. I) in Psychology (Philosophy Deptt.), 8. Lecturer (Gr. I) in Statistics (Economics Deptt.), 9. Lecturer (Gr. I) in Urdu, 10. Lecturer (Gr. I) in Law, 11. Lecturer (Gr. I) in Education (Temporary), 12. Lecturer (Gr. I) in Chemistry, 13. Lecturer (Gr. I) in Mathematics, 14. Lecturer (Gr. I) in Zoology (Temporary), 15. Lecturer (Gr. I) in Geography, 16. Lecturer (Gr. I) in Geology, 17. Lecturers (Gr. II) in English, 18. Lecturers (Gr. II) in History, 19. Lecturer (Gr. II) in Philosophy, 20. Lecturers (Gr. II) in Urdu, 21. Lecturers (Gr. II) in Education (one permanent and one temporary), 22. Lady Supervisor (Lect. Gr. II) in Education, 23. Lecturers (Gr. II) in Physics, 24 Lecturers (Gr. II) in Chemistry, 25. Lecturers (Gr. II) in Mathematics, 25. Instructor in Drawing. 27. Lecturers (Gr. II) in Zoology (one temporary and two permanent), 28. Lecturers (Gr. II) in Botany, 29. Lecturers (Gr. II) in Geography (one temporary and two permanent), 30. Lecturer (Gr. II) in Geology, 31. Lecturer (Gr. II) in Hindi, 32. Lecturers in German and French (two separate posts), 33. Lab. Assistant in Chemistry, 34. Lab. Assistant in Geology.

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Professors—Rs. 800-40-100 (Selection)-50-1250, Readers—Rs. 500-25-800, Lecturers (Gr. I)—Rs. 300-20-500, Lecturers (Gr. II)—Rs. 210-15-300, Lecturers in German and French Rs. 200 p.m. each (fixed), Instructor in Drawing—Rs. 125-5-175, Lab. Assistants—Rs. 40-4-60 (Likely to be revised).

QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED:

(1) For Professors—Candidates should possess a high academic degree of a British University with a first or second class M.A. degree relating to the subject from an Indian University. They should also have experience of teaching degree and post-graduate classes in India and should also show evidence of ability to conduct research.

(2) For Readers—Candidates should possess high academic qualifications and teaching and research experience. They will be expected to guide research of advanced students.

(3) For Lecturers (Gr. I)—Candidates should possess a first or second class M.A. or M.Sc. degree in the subject together with some experience of teaching degree and Intermediate classes.

(4) For Lecturers (Gr. II)—Candidates should possess a first or second class M.A. or M.Sc. degree in the subject preferably with teaching experience.

(5) Lab. Assistants—Experience of work in University Laboratories is essential.

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NEWS FROM CITY MARKETS

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, June 7.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. Tata Steel Dfds. were nominally quoted at Rs. 2,025 to Rs. 2,030.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, June 7.

The Bullion market opened steady to-day and improved slightly under scattered buying but later quietened on moderate selling.

Ready silver opened at Rs. 169/4 and improved at Rs. 169/8 but declined at Rs. 168/12. Ready gold opened at Rs. 112/8 and after improving at Rs. 112/10 declined at Rs. 112/4, sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 72/4.

Later on there was scattered buying and quotations were as under:—

Ready silver	Rs.	169	3 0
Ready gold		112	4 0
Sovereigns		72	4 0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, June 7.

The produce market was very steady on further professional buying in Castorseeds which opened at Rs. 139/6 and advanced at Rs. 141 but later reacted at Rs. 140/2, Linseed July August was quoted at Rs. 27/8 and September stood at Rs. 27/12, Groundnuts were unchanged.

AMERICAN COTTON ACREAGE.

The U. S. Journal of Commerce estimates this year's cotton acreage at 21,248,000 which is an increase of 16.8 per cent.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 6.

July	35.27+37
October	30.30+15
October highest	30.33+18
October lowest	29.96—19
December	29.37+13
January	28.91+10
March	28.85+06
May	28.39+04
Middling Spot	37.47+37

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 6.

July	35.14+33
October	30.27+12
December	29.33+14
March	28.82+10
May	28.35+06
Middling Spot	36.60+40

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, June 6.

July 2.28 to 2.28-1/4.
September 2.23-3/4 to 2.24.
December 2.20-3/4 to 2.21-1/4.
May 2.17-3/4 to 2.18.

LONDON WHEAT.

London, June 6.

Australian Wheat (bulk) F. O. B. 103 June-July quoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 6.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	94-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	112-7/16
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	105-7/8
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	118-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p c	120-5/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	12-3/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	114-1/2
National Bank of India	35

NEW YORK SILVER REVIEW.

NEW YORK, June 6, (U. P. A.): Trading remained quiet on the New York silver market for the week ended today with the price remaining unchanged at 70-3/4 cents per ounce throughout the week. Trade sources said that supply and demand remained almost in perfect balance throughout the period under review with domestic industrial users being sole purchasers

LONDON SILVER PRICES.

LONDON, June 6, (U. P. A.): The silver market remained idle in London today. The prices for both spot and two months forward also remained unchanged at 48 pence per ouce.

LONDON PEPPER QUIET.

LONDON, June 6, (U. P. A.): Quiet trading featured today's session of the London pepper market. Prices remained unchanged both for white pepper and black pepper and were quoted at 2/3-1/2 and 1/6-1/2 per pound respectively

MEXICAN MONEY MARKET CONTINUES QUIET.

MEXICO CITY, June 5, (Delayed), (U. P. A.): Quiet trading continued to feature the Mexican Money Market today. Prices for all types of gold remained unchanged at 4.04 while all types of silver were quoted at 1.02.

NEW YORK SILVER UNCHANGED

NEW YORK, June 6, (U. P. A.): The price of silver remained unchanged on the New York Market today at 70-3/4 cents per ounce. The volume of business transacted was probably under 200,000 ounces.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, June 7.

The local cotton market was idle to-day with restricted business. September delivery opened at Rs. 435/8 and fluctuated between Rs. 435/6 and Rs. 435/12 and steadied at Rs. 435/8. There was no new feature and the market was quietly steady.

Later on there was slightly improved buying and September was quoted at Rs. 436. The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. July	.....	430	0 0
I.C.C. September	.....	435	14 0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton September Contract is 1352 cent points below New York September at Exchange rate 331

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, June 6.

	Hi.	Lo.	Closing.
Sept.	436-1/4	435-1/2	435-5/8
Karachi 4F July	46-3-0	45-13-3	45-15-0

India Negotiates For Cuban Sugar

HAVANA, CUBA, June 6, (U. P. A.): Jose M. Casanova, a prominent millowner, said after a conference with President Grau, that negotiations with India for sale of 200,000 tons of sugar were "well advanced".

He said the amount would be taken from a quota of 300,000 bags earmarked for the free market. Casanova said the shipment to India would be paid for in cash—eight cents per pound f.o.b.

He said the sale was being arranged on condition that India ship to Cuba sufficient jute bags for the sugar of the 1946 crop as well as shipments this year and the next.

CHIACCGO GRAINS HIGHER

CHICAGO, June 6, (U. P. A.): Prices trended up under the leadership of corn and oats during today's session of the Chicago Commodity Exchange. The market was further affected by reports that the progress in crop had been hindered by excessive rains and a strengthening of the cash situation. Wheat met with selling upswings, anticipating increased hedging with the expansion of the new crop harvest in the South-West

N. Y. PEPPER FUTURES.

NEW YORK, June 6, (U. P. A.): Pepper futures closed 200 higher to 200 lower on the New York Market today with no sales reported. In the spot market activity was limited to small jobbing lots with sellers not inclined to press offerings because spot prices were still three cents below the replacement basis in the primary market. Spot lampong black was offered sparingly at 31 cents and white pepper at 44 cents. Trade reports indicated that visible stocks of black pepper at Singapore approximated 3,000 tons with an additional 1,000 tons white.

Closing prices included: July 30 nom.; September 30 asked; October 26 bid; December 26 nom.; January 24 bid; March 25 nom.; May 25.50 asked.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, June 6.

American Telephone & Telegraph	164
Amerex Holding Co.	27-3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	33-1/2
Chase National Bank	34-1/2
Sinclair Oil	14-3/4
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co.	43-5/8
General Electric Co.	34-1/4
General Motors	56
Ingersol Rand	107
International Nickel	30
National City Bank of New York	38-1/4
New York Central Rail Road Co.	13
Soconny Vacuum Corporation	15-3/8
Texas Corporation	60-1/8
Union Carbon & Carbide	100-1/2
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	40
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	65-1/8
Wester Union Telegraph	19-7/8

CUTE DEVICE FOR ROBBING AT POST-OFFICE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A clever attempt at robbing in respect of 35 tolas of Gold valued at Rs. 3,850, was alleged to have been made by Laxmidas Gulabchand at Ramwadi post office on Friday.

It was stated that the complainant went to Ramwadi post office on Friday with two insured parcels containing 40 and 30 tolas of gold respectively. He stood at the window of the Post Office and was pasting stamps on these insured parcels.

It was alleged the accused who was standing next to him at the rear blew from the mouth when two loose stamps fell on the ground. The complainant bent down to pick up the stamps when, it was further alleged, the associate of the accused who was standing next to him at the rear picked up the parcel weighing 35 tolas of gold and ran away. The accused was arrested by the Police.

Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court ordered the accused to be remanded in Police custody.

Block Transit Of Jews

Britain's Appeal To U. N. Member States

LAKE SUCCESS, New York, June 7. (Reuter): The British Government in a letter to M. Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations, has appealed to all member states not to permit the transit of illegal Jewish immigrants nor the use of ports for their ships, pending a general assembly decision on the Palestine question it was learned here last night.

M. Lie is circulating the letter to all member states.

The British Government's letter commented, "as an indication of the gravity of this question the British Government would point out that during the six months since mid-October, 1946, approximately 15,000 Jewish illegal immigrants from various European ports were intercepted in Palestine waters and diverted to Cyprus camps".

A spokesman for the Jewish Agency commenting on the British request told Reuter, "No Jew who enters Palestine to-day enters illegally. It is illegal to keep them out of Palestine. In asking for member states of the United Nations to block the transit of Jews through their territory and their departure for Palestine, the United Kingdom is asking the United Nations to sanction and co-operate in her illegal practices"

U.N.O. COMMITTEE'S PLAN FOR PALESTINE

LAKE SUCCESS (New York), June 6 (Reuter): The United Nations Palestine Committee last night adopted a four point plan for its examination of the Palestine question. Firstly, it will investigate the composition and functioning of the Palestine Government. Secondly, it will hear statements from Arabs and Jews officially represented. Thirdly, it will travel around the country "absorbing the atmosphere" in Arab and Jewish districts and fourthly, it will then return to Jerusalem and hear any witnesses from both the sides.

The Committee decided that it would investigate the question of contacting Jewish underground parties when it reaches Palestine as there were certain questions of safe conducts and guarantees to be settled as in the case of guerillas.

The Committee also considered 27,728 hand-written letters received so far from Jewish displaced persons in European camps, all appealing to the United Nations to allow them entry into Palestine.

Turin H. Q. Of Zvai Leumi

Turin, June 7 (APA): A well-organised Irgun, Zvai Leumi headquarters exists in the Turin area, the reported point of origin of the explosive letters sent to Britain, Turin police said last night.

It was pointed out that there are more than 12,000 displaced persons in the Turin area but even so, it could not be confirmed that the letter bombs were posted from the area.

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POSTPONEMENT OF INDIAN STERLING BALANCE TALKS

London Officials Hope That Some Sort Of Face-To-Face Talks Can Still Be Had Before July 15

LONDON, June 6. (Reuter): The news from India of the postponement of the London talks on India's sterling balance, which were scheduled to start on June 24, was not unexpected in London. For example Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, designated head of the Indian Delegation, is the Secretary of the Muslim League and it is very understandable that at the moment he has pre-occupations even more momentous than India's 1,200,000,000 sterling balance, writes Sydney Campell, Reuter's Financial Editor.

An invitation to visit India again would not be welcomed by the hard-pressed London officials concerned—all other sterling balance talks are being held in London—and it is believed that the Indian officials are too busy with constitutional problems to discuss the money problem even on their home ground.

Nevertheless, London officials hope that some sort of face to face talks can still be held before July 15 when all India's current sterling and any releases from her sterling balances must become convertible.

The Anglo-American loan agreement does provide that the United States might agree to postponement in special cases and India's present position is clearly a special case in which both Britain and the United States are anxious to show helpfulness. Initial London reactions to the postponement news from India, however, made no mention of Britain approaching the United States for such a postponement.

In general, neither Britain nor the United States wants any sterling after July 16 to retain its present status of being spendable only in the sterling area. Washington regards it as discrimination against United States goods, while the British Chancellor of the Exchequer has complained of Britain's "unrequited exports".

A possibility, until the two sides can find time to meet, is some interim arrangement with India consonant with her Interim Dominion Status. The latter, though it can hardly come as early as July 15, might be anticipated for this particular purpose.

But there is no sterling convertibility regime specifically for the British Dominions. Canada is a dollar country. South Africa in effect is on gold and does not hold any appreciable sterling balance. The nearest analogy to India's prospective interim status is Australia and New Zealand which are Dominions who have appreciable sterling balances and are in the sterling area. (Canada illustrates that a country can be a British Dominion and have a big frozen sterling balance without being inside the sterling area).

Britain's prospective arrangement with Australia and New Zealand, for what it may be worth as an analogy for India, is a "gentlemen's agreement" requiring very little negotiation whereby they will simply refrain on their own volition from any unnecessary spending of their accumulated sterling and, as now, will do their best to see that their imports do not embarrass Britain's dollar position.

London officials to-day doubted whether an identical arrangement would be feasible for India but it does not, in fact, seem very different from what India has recently been doing. So far from trying to embarrass Britain she has gone out her way to be helpful. She has imposed licensing on imports from the sterling as well as from the dollar area and has instituted supervision on capital transfers even inside the sterling area.

Some sort of releases from her sterling balance must be either negotiated or unilaterally granted by July 15. Since India has an adverse balance of payments, mere convertibility of her current sterling earnings to which she is automatically entitled from July 15 might leave her with inadequate funds even for her essential food imports.

So long as there is no division of the Indian Reserve Bank, a great bulk of India's sterling balance remains in a single hand.

There is thus no change in the expectation that the sterling negotiations will be with India as an entity and that if there are two successor authorities, it will be for them to negotiate without British interference on the division of any resultant assets and liabilities along with all India's other centralised assets and liabilities.

It can be assumed that both Britain and India will lean over backwards to prevent this matter, however important, from embittering other even more important matters which are at stake. London greatly hopes that some sort of talks will be possible before July 15.

Govt. To Carry On Routine Work

NEW DELHI, June 7 (A.P.I.): No decisions on policy will be taken by the Government of India till partition is effected, it is learnt. A directive to the departments of the Government of India to confine themselves to retune departmental work and keep the departments "ticking over to prevent them from rusting" is expected to be issued shortly.

It is also learnt that departments will be asked to concentrate on working out the details of division of the assets, liabilities and function of the Central Government.

This directive, it is explained, is the natural consequence of the decision to divide the country in two months. This work involves experts who have been familiar with the various departments affected, and that means almost all of them in varying degrees. It is generally expected that under the high powered partition committee there will be a number of sub-committees which will go into the various aspects of division such as railways, finance, reparations, currency etc. These sub-committees will have to include the senior officers of the Government of India departments concerned and their clerical staff.

LONDON, (IPS): An Ankara dispatch quoting high American circles says that General Dwight Eisenhover is likely to visit Turkey in the near future to study the requirements of the Turkish Army. An exchange of officers to co-ordinate the General Staff work of the Turkish Army and the American Army is expected to follow the visit of Eisenhover.

ATOMIC ARMS RACE IS ON

NEW YORK, June 5, (A. P. A.): The United States last night warned that an atomic arms race is on and asserted that the system of atomic control advocated by Russia would be a "fraud on the peoples of the world."

The United States said, furthermore, that such a system would breed antagonism, distrust, and suspicion and increase the danger of atomic war.

Major General Frederick Osborn of the War Department, in a statement to the Political Committee of the United Nations' Atomic Energy Commission, made it clear that the United States would exert every effort to maintain its position on atomic weapons until satisfactory international control had been agreed upon by the countries of the world.

He also said that large scale atomic operations were going on in Britain, Canada and Russia besides the United States.

U. S. Appears To Have Written Off Eastern Europe

WASHINGTON, June 5, (U. P. A.): A foreign Policy Association bulletin today on the Communist coup in Hungary, declares that the United States appears to have written off Eastern Europe "as a region which would not be serviceable either as a military or industrial base for war with Russia."

The report adds, "Seizure of power in Budapest on May 30 by Hungarian Communists is expected to eliminate Hungary as the recipient of American relief. This coup brings to a climax Russia's unconcealed efforts to establish in Hungary a Government favourable to Moscow."

"Events in Hungary," the report states further, "will doubtless confirm prevailing American fears of Russia and strengthen the trend here toward the creation of a Western bloc in Europe which could serve as a bulwark against further Russian encroachment on the continent."

STRANGE "LOVERS' QUARRELS"

NEW YORK, June 2, (APA): There has been no shortage of whimsy in American courts recently.

Warren William Whittaker, arrested in the Municipal Park at Ridgefield, New Jersey, for building a hut out of public benches and tables, explained to the Magistrate, "I wanted a place to go when my wife quarrels with me."

In Lexington, Kentucky, a wife seeking a divorce because her spouse called her a "battle-axe," was chided by the Judge, who explained, that anyone who is married knows that "battle-axe is merely a term of affection."

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Trainer Sam Hill Saddles Four Winners

Punters Fare Disastrously Again At Bangalore

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

BANGALORE, June 7.

There was a considerable increase in the attendance at today's Bangalore Races. The weather was ideal but for punters the day was utterly disastrous.

A solitary winner materialised in the card of seven events. Waaraja in the Basra Plate passed the winning post first a length away of Nawadir, but was disqualified and relegated to second place, as the objection raised by the rider of Nawadir was upheld. The Stewards took quite a long time to conclude the enquiry. At the starting gate as the tapes were twice broken during the proceedings flag starts had to be resorted and the send off in both those events was unsatisfactory.

Trainer Sam Hill saddled four winners Faenza, Warp, Mastani and Shanghai, while F. K. Black alone gained the distinction of a double among the jockeys.

Following are the results:—

FIRST RACE:
THE HIGH GROUND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
FAENZA (Raja Vizianagaram) 7-7 Shanker 1
LOVE LYRIC (Reed) Fakruddin .. 2
BROTHER SCRIBE (Banatwala) 7-8 Percival 3
WANDERER (Allerton) 7-2 Silver 4
Not run: New India and Fleet Wings.
Won by: Head, Neck, 4 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 46 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 24. Places Rs. 16, and Rs. 19.
Trainer: S. Hill.

SECOND RACE.
THE BASRA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
NAWADIR (Maharani Chimnabai) 7-4 Percival 1
WAARAJA (Mrs. Hill and Subramanian) 7-6 Shanker 2
PRINCE YUSUF (Yusuff Rajwar) 9-4 Baba Khan 3
MOUNTAIN ASH (Mrs. Yusuf Sait) 8-9 Mullsingh 4
Won by: 1 length, 1 1/2 lengths, 4 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 57 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 45. Places Rs. 24/8, Rs. 20 and Rs. 17/8
An objection raised by Percival rider of Nawadir, against Shanker, rider of Waaraja, for interference between second and third furlongs was upheld.
Trainer: Rosen.

THIRD RACE.
THE WAVELL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
WARP (Reed) 9-1 Black 1
IMPERIAL MAJESTY (Salahuddin) 8-13 McQuade 2
BIG IDEA (Raja Ramnad) 7-13 Buke 3
MASTER MCKINLEY (Price) 7-8 Shanker 4
Not run: Kyanos.
Won by: 1 3/4 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths, 8 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 47 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 35/8. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 18 and Rs. 26
Trainer: S. Hill.

FOURTH RACE
THE CALCUTTA CUP.—
CHORISTER BOY (Sheriff) 7-13 O'Neale 1
GOLDEN SHOT (Sorab J) 8-3 McQuade 2
DECOIT (Odayar) 9-4 Marrs 3
PAKISTAN (Annamalai Chettiar) 8-5 Duffy 4
Not run: Baltoi.
Time: 1 minute 21 seconds.
Won by: 3 lengths, 2 lengths.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 38/8. Places Rs. 20/8, Rs. 28/8 and Rs. 13
Trainer: Clarke.

FIFTH RACE
THE PRETTYSTAR CUP—Distance 1 mile 2 furlongs.
MASTANI (Chidambaram) 8-0 Duffy 1
LORD BILL (Nessim) 8-5 Hassan 2
WILLNG ACT (Kalyanasundaram) 9-2 Black 3
ROYAL EXPRESS (Panjabi) 7-7 Percival 4
Not run: Quaker Oats and False Pride
Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, Head, 1 1/4 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 22 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 35/8. Places Rs. 24/8, Rs. 38/8 and Rs. 21
Trainer: Hill.

SIXTH RACE
THE SHAHPUR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
BATTLE SONG (Jasdenwala) 8-8 Benjamin 1
PRINCE DARA (Hoover) 8-1 Bourke 2
FAST WORKER (Nessim) 8-9 Hassan 3
MINNAMURRA (Mrs. Syed Saleh) 7-4 Percival 4
Won by: Neck, 3 lengths Neck.
Time: 1 minute 33 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 71/8. Places Rs. 19/8, Rs. 19 and Rs. 10
Trainer: Khodayar.

SEVENTH RACE
THE CITY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
SHANGHAI (Masterman) 9-0 Black 1
SEVENTH WONDER (Dhunjishaw) 9-1 McQuade 2
OINDIL MAHMUD (Rajah Ramnad) 9-4 Marrs 3
MASHOOR (Subramaniam) 9-5 Shanker 4
Not run: Zaki Pasha, Al Ameen II and Zafar Pasha.
Won by: Head, Neck, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 minute 29 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 163/8. Places Rs. 43, Rs. 22 and Rs. 25
Trainer: Hill.

JINNAH TO VISIT NWFP

NEW DELHI, June 7 (A.P.I.): Mr. Jinnah intends to visit the N.W.F.P. sometime during this month, it is learned. He will be in Delhi for at least another week and the date of his departure would depend on developments here. In any case he would visit the Frontier before the referendum is taken.

THE LAST PAGE

(Continued from Page 22)

the editor who, while shedding tears over the "collapse of... that British Empire which was founded on geographical position, business daring, foreign investments, cheap labour, food and goods, wise administration, coal, iron and sea-power (of course he forgets exploitation, oppression, rifles, diplomatic trickery, jails for patriots and such other bases of empire!) goes on to assert that "it is our biological role as a nation to take on responsibilities, to expand our trade to police and administer...." In other words, to carry on the business of lording it over others!

Hitler, too, argued in the same manner. He also talked of Germany's 'biological role.' And look where it got him, Mr Editor of HORIZON!

MELBOURNE, (IPS): Between the two world wars, the Japanese fishermen are estimated to have poached more than £10,000,000 worth of pearls from Australian territorial waters, according to the Australian Mission which visited Tokyo recently to study the secret formula for pearl culture.

35-Hour Curfew In Kurla

Two Stabbing Incidents On Saturday

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two knife attacks were reported on Saturday from Kurla area, says a press note issued by the Director of Publicity, Bombay, tonight.

The press note adds:—A 35-hour curfew has been ordered by the Commissioner of Police Bombay from 7 p. m. on Saturday to 6 a.m. on Monday in Kurla in places and areas bounded by and inclusive of:

West:— New Agra Road (exclusive) North: A straight line drawn from the junction of New and Old Agra Road upto Chembur Road South Chembur Road (exclusive) and then along a straight line drawn to New Agra Road.

The order also applies to the residential areas known as Khajur Bhatti and Chuna Bhatti on the South of Chembur Road.

COLLECTIVE FINES

All the collective fines so far imposed by the Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, in connection with the recent disturbances in the city have been recovered with the exception of one case.

The exception pertains to the inhabitants of a building who assister the police in discovering and apprehending the culprit. The Commissioner of Police therefore saw no justification for the collection of the fine.

The curfew order issued on June 2 in an area in the Bhoiwada section in Bombay has been extended for a further period of seven days from June 9.

The Government of Bombay with a view to "preventing danger to human life, and safety and the likelihood of riots or affrays" have extended for a further period of two months the order issued by the District Magistrate Bijapur prohibiting arms and ammunition dealers in the district from selling arms and ammunition.

A similar order of the District Magistrate Satara has been extended for a further period of four months for identical reasons.

TENSE SITUATION IN AMRITSAR

Four Bomb Explosions In Different Areas

AMRITSAR June 7 (API): The situation in Amritsar is reported to be tense following four bomb explosions in different parts of the walled city. No damage is reported to have been caused.

Three cases of stabbing, one of which proved fatal were reported from Dal Mandi, Kucha Misser Beliram and an area near Upper Bari Doab Canal. Nine cases of arson have so far been reported.

LAHORE: Upto 7 p.m. on Saturday five cases of stabbing are reported from different parts of the city. Three of them proved fatal.

One case of stabbing is reported from a locality on the Railway Road near the Islamia College while the other is reported from Moti Bazaar near the City Water Works reservoir. In the later case, the victim was stabbed to death. No arrests have been made so far.

Door-to-door delivery of ordinary and registered mail has been restored in Lahore from June 6 announces the P. M. G. Punjab and N.W.F.P.

CALCUTTA: No report of any incident was received in Calcutta today says a Bengal Government press note.

Three cases of shooting were reported from Bantra Police station in Howrah causing no casualty. The Police made some arrests on the spot.

4 SHOPS IN JACOBABAD SET ON FIRE

KARACHI, June 7 (U.P.I.): An attempt was made to set fire to the main bazaar of Jacobabad in the Upper Sind frontier district by pushing inside the shops two set of envelopes containing explosive chemicals. Such explosive envelopes were found in about 14 shops and they were removed by the police.

Fire was first detected in one shop at 2 a. m. After a few minutes it was similarly noticed in three other shops. Guards on duty then raised alarm. Police rushed to the scene and fires were extinguished. The remaining shops were opened and dangerous envelopes removed. Police are investigating

CURFEW IN CALCUTTA EXTENDED

CALCUTTA, June 6 (A.P.I.): Curfew will continue to be in force in seven police station areas of Calcutta from 9 p. m. to 6 a. m. till June 13 under an order issued by the Police Commissioner today.

Curfew has also been imposed on Burra Bazar Police Station area and an area within the jurisdiction of Taltolla Police Station during the same hours from 7th to 13th June.

ATOM CONTROL CONTROVERSY

Attlee Urged To Arrange "Big Three" Meeting

LONDON, June 7 (Reuter): The British Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, regards as "optimistic" the view that pronouncements by the 'Big Three' powers on the issue of international control of atomic energy do not disclose any necessarily insoluble differences of principle.

In the correspondence released today between the Premier and the Atomic Energy Committee of the New Commonwealth Group, Mr. Attlee said that in previous speeches by the Soviet Foreign Minister Mr. Molotov, there might have been some ground for the view that the principle of international inspection unhampered by veto has been accepted by Russia, but in a later speech in the United Nations Security Council, M. Andrei Gromyko, the Permanent Soviet Representative on the Security Council made it clear that the Soviet Government would accept it only if the powers and functions of the International Authority were confined within narrow limits.

Mr. Attlee's letter continued: "I am in general agreement with the suggestion that our object should be to negotiate a comprehensive plan, which besides banning atomic weapons, would establish an international authority, define its powers of inspection and control and specify in advance a time-table for the transfer to the authority of those powers. If this can be done, the right course seems to be to postpone any discussion on the issue of veto until details of the system of control have been worked out more fully."

Replying to Mr. Attlee, the Committee expressed the view that longer the delay in reaching an agreement on control, the less likelihood there was of retaining a minimum basis of mutual confidence necessary for the adoption and working of an effective control system. The Committee opined that effective control must start at the Uranium and Thorium mines and suggested that Mr. Attlee should take the initiative in suggesting an early meeting between President Truman and M. Marshal Stalin and himself so that the present uncertainties could be authoritatively resolved.

DELAY IN ESTABLISHING INTERNATIONAL POLICE

Soviet Charge "Of Incompatible Proposals" By Military Staff Committee

LAKE SUCCESS (New York), June 6 (U.P.A.): Russia's Andrei Gromyko today told the Security Council that the delay in the work of the Military Staff Committee was caused by delegations submitting proposals "incompatible with the tasks and purposes" of the Committee, because of selfish desires.

Gromyko said that further delay in the establishment of an International Police Force could be avoided "only when all of us are guided by the basic principles and purposes of the United Nations, and not by the interests of some of the powerful and influential nations."

He said that the big five delegates and agreed on 25 basic points for establishing the proposed force, but they had serious disagreement on 16 other points.

Gromyko directly accused "those delegations which systematically submitted proposals "which he said were incompatible with the spirit of the United Nations and the tasks and purposes of the Committee.

Russia has been in the minority on practically every disagreement in the Committee. The United States, Britain, France, and China voted together on almost all of the disputed items.

Friday's meeting was attended by most of the members of the Military Staff Committee, many of them resplendant in be-medalled uniforms. The Russian military men were in dress uniforms of white coats, and blue trousers, with a broad red stripe down the side

Gromyko called attention to the "comparatively little progress," and suggested that the negotiations could be speeded-up if the "real reason" of disagreement were understood.

The Russian insisted that each of the big five should make equal contributions to the International Police Force, unless specifically exempted by the Security Council. Other members of the big five agreed that the contributions should be "equivalent" in allowing nations such as the United States, to make available weapons which the other nations could not match.

Gromyko opposed that provision. He said that it might allow certain countries to dominate the United Nations armed forces and use them" to the detriment of the legitimate interests of other countries.

DIVORCE BOOM IN FLORIDA

MIAMI (Florida), (A. P. A.): Florida's seasonal rush of divorces already has resulted in $3,000,000 or more being spent in this South-Eastern American state, and before the year ends attorneys, courts, hotels and innkeepers, restaurants and night clubs stand to total from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 from the business of severing marital ties.

Miami alone, the courts of which grant about one fourth of all divorces in the state, gets about half the income. A majority of Miami's divorces are granted in the Spring, after visitors have spent the required 90 days residence enjoying a tropical vacation. The greater number of Florida's 22,000 divorces last year were obtained in March, April and May.

After the 90 days residence requirement has been met, it takes 14 days for the papers to go through legal processing, including filing the bill, taking testimony and having a circuit judge affix his signature to the document.

There are more divorces than marriages in Miami, although the average is close. Last year the Dade County (Miami) courts granted 6,260 final divorce decrees, and 6,226 couples were married in the country.

There are three types of divorces in Florida. The most common is the decree Pro Confesso, as lawyers call it. The second is a separation decree, complicated by a contesting mate. The third is reserved for wealthier clients, with a private hearing before the Master and attorneys for both sides in attendance. Fees for divorce differ widely. The Dade county Bar Association recommends $250 as a minimum attorney's fee. Others do the job for less or accept more, depending upon circumstances and clients' ability to pay.

Largest divorce fee ever recorded in the state was the $200,000 allowed to attorneys for John Ringling, the circus owner, who divorced his second wife shortly before his death in 1936.

There are nine grounds for divorce in Florida including impotency, adultery, extreme cruelty, habitual intemperance and desertion. The courts generaly are careful in inquiring into the matter of residence and some plaintiffs go to extremes to obtain proof. Usually they note dates on hotel registers, apply for driver's licenses or take out club memberships.

The divorce business brings Miami's attorneys an estimated $1,500,000 a year but it is well distributed. There are 600 lawers in Miami alone, and practically all of them accept divorce cases.

FRENCH PREMIER'S APPEAL TO RAILWAY STRIKERS

PARIS, June 6 (Reuter): M. Paul Ramadier, the French Premier, tonight appealed to French railway strikers as patriots to remain at their posts while wage adjustments were being formulated.

In a nationwide broadcast he reminded the railwaymen that it was more or less tacitly understood that a new wage scale would become effective on July 1 and that the adjustments would be superior to those made six months ago. "The Government will stand by this understanding", M. Ramadier declared.

Asking the strikers to resume normal work, M. Ramadier added "you know what stoppage of trains means to the nation. It paralyses economic activity, imperils the food situation and strikes a blow at the very heart of national life."

Earlier today M. Ramadier told the railway strike leaders in Paris that partial stoppages on French railways must cease before the Government would continue to negotiate. "The Government cannot negotiate under threat", he stated.

Egyptian Campaign To Boycott British Goods

CAIRO (I.P.S.): Apropos the British Government's statement on the Sterling debt due to Egypt, fanatical Egyptians are inciting their countrymen to launch a "boycott—British" campaign. But the moderate and responsible sections have expalined that this would hit Egypt severely as Britain can pay only by exports.

EDUCATING TOMMY ATKINS TO WRITE LOVE-LETTERS

LONDON, (IPS): Ex-Servicemen eager to learn languages so that they can write to the girls they met overseas and the people planning holiday abroad are causing a boom in night school language classes. Different languages of the world are taught in those schools. The schools are overcrowded. The chambers of Commerce have started a special "brush up your language" class for businessmen going abroad.

Division Leaves Scope For Fresh Trouble

BOSTON, Massachusetts, June 6: (Reuter): During the last few days "Britain has won a moral triumph that surpasses the Imperial splendours of her past", said the influential and non-partisan newspaper "Christian Science Monitor" in an editorial comment on the British plan for India.

"Who would ever expect to hear the doughty champion of Imperialism, Mr. Winston Churchill, rise in the House of Commons to congratulate the Prime Minister Mr. Clement Attlee, on the Labour Government's bold solution of the Indian problem?" the article continued.

"Who would ever expect to hear Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Nehru broadcast to the Indian people their acceptance of the British plan and add high praise of the Viceroy, Viscount Louis Mountbatten, for his patient efforts to effect Indian Independence. But there is a deep shadow that cuts across this triumph—the shadow of division.

"Everyone—Hindu, Muslim, Sinkh, Briton—is deeply troubled about the intricate carving and splitting of India that must now take place in the formation of two great states of Hindustan and Pakistan.

"The process offers a formidable opportunity for the development of fresh trouble. The end aimed at is uneconomic, unpromising and may ultimately prove unworkable. But it makes possible transfer of power from Britain to India which is the first condition of any real Indian solution.

"A strong United India is the only safe India in the present divided world. It appears that Britain may be surrendering a rebellious subject to win a willing friend—of two very quarrelsome friends as it looks like now. But a skeleton unity that may grow in the immediate future from working within this triangular relationship offers the greatest hope that fanatical extremism and communal friction can be gradually subdued. It is clear that the present historic development is a triumph of statesmanship that challenges the world's despair."

HESS' WIFE ARRESTED

FRANKFURT, June 6 (Reuter): Frau Hess, wife of Rudolf Hess, has been arrested by the Bavarian authorities for trial before the Nuremberg Denazification Court, the German News Service in the United States zone of Germany announced tonight.

Dr. Alfred Seidl has lodged a protest with the legal authorities in Munich saying that the Bavarian Ministry of Denazification was not legally entitled to issue a warrant for her arrest.

Frau Hess is the ninth of wives of Nazi leaders sentenced at Nuremberg to be arrested. Others were the wives of Frank, Frick, von Schirach, Funk, Goering, Streicher, Sauckel and Jodl.

HUNGARIAN ARMY UNDER COMMAND OF SOVIET

VIENNA, June 6 (U.P.A.): Sources close to the Austrian government, today said that recent arrivals from Budapest reported that the Hungarian army is under the direct command of the Soviet element in Hungary.

One source said that the police and gendarmerie are already controlled by the Communists.

BULGARIA TO ALLOW BALKAN COMMISSION TO CROSS FRONTIER

NEW YORK, June 7, (APA): The Balkan Inquiry Sub-Commission today cabled the Security Council that it was still waiting for permission from the Sofia Government to cross the Bulgarian frontier.

Luis Porto, Brazil, Chairman of the Sub-Commission said that the Bulgarian Government had tentatively agreed to permit the United Nations group passage across its borders, but had asked for postponement of the crossing until June 11.

He explained that the Sub-Commission had notified Sofia on June 2 that this would be satisfactory, but that Bulgaria had not replied.

Seth Dawood Haji Nassar, President, African and Overseas Trades Assn. going to Geneva as representative of Govt. of India for labour welfare Conference.

Renewal Of Japanese-Belgian Trade

TOKYO, June 6, (U. P. A.): Renewal trade between Japan and Belgium is expected in the near future, according to Frank Pickelle, deputy chief of Foreign Trade at Allied headquarters.

Pickelle disclosed today that there has been considerable correspondence between Headquarters and Belgium about commodities and materials needed by both countries.

The spokesman said that Belgium sought Manilla hemp, braid, camphor, ceramics, silk, pearls, canned fish, buttons, textiles, toys, celluloid and bamboo poles—in exchange for Congo ivory, fertilizers, chemicals, dyes, pyridine, and other medicines.

Belgium tried to sell dynamite and other explosives, but Pickelle said that Allied headquarters "was not interested" in those items.

DISCOVERY OF NEW INSECTICIDES BENEFITS HUMANITY

For years people have relied on insecticides to destroy insects and protect their homes from the danger of typhoid, dysentery, malaria and other insect-borne diseases. Insects such as the fly, mosquito, flea and louse have inflicted an appalling death toll on the human race.

The recent development of a new insecticide—DDT—marks a great change from the earlier method of killing insects through the constant use of sprays and powders. Indeed, insect eradication formerly depended on the frequent use of these insecticides.

Unlike the old insect sprays and powders, DDT is deadly to most insects and its killing power persists for weeks and even months. One of the most efficient ways to apply DDT is to spray a 5% DDT oil solution on walls, screens, ceilings, doors and other surfaces. After this spraying, the oil soon evaporates, leaving a deadly film of DDT on the surface. When insects touch this film, they become gradually paralyzed and eventually die. DDT, while long-lasting in effect, is slow in its action and has no quick knock-down qualities.

Pyrethrum is much faster-acting than DDT, and has quick knock-down power. Pyrethrum is obtained from a daisy-like plant that grows in large quantities in Kenya, British East Africa. Through skillful blending of synthetic compounds with pyrethrum, new sprays have been developed far superior to the old type pyrethrum sprays. Insects passing through the new pyrethrum spray fall instantly to the ground and quickly die. A modern pyrethrum spray can clear the room of annoying insects very rapidly. It should be remembered, however, that pyrethrum insecticides have no residual value.

When used in combination, a 5% DDT spray with its long-lasting effect and a pyrethrum spray with its quick-killing action provide the home with complete protection from insects.

Here is Double Protection Against Dangerous Insects
MADE IN U.S.A.
FLIT
Surface Spray
CONTAINS 5% DDT
FOR SPRAYING
WALLS CEILINGS
AND OTHER SURFACES
DRIES AND LEAVES A FILM THAT
KILLS
FLIES · MOSQUITOES
ROACHES · BED BUGS
MOTHS · ANTS
AND MANY OTHER HOUSEHOLD INSECTS
CONTAINS 5% DDT
To be sure you get FLIT SURFACE SPRAY, ask for the green tin with the marching soldiers. When you buy FLIT, look for the soldier on the yellow tin.
CONTAINS PYRETHRUM + SYNTHETIC COMPOUNDS
For long-lasting protection, use FLIT Surface Spray
For quick killing power, rely on FLIT

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

PROGRESS OF HARWOOD LEAGUE. DISGUSTING BEHAVIOUR OF SPECTATORS. SOMERSETS IMPROVE. ALL-CONQUERING TRADES. AUSTRALIAN VISIT OFF. MANAGEMENT OF HOCKEY. SOCCER RULES FOR CHANGE.

With the progress of the Senior League, the standard of football has not improved very much. This may be due to the excessive heat we are passing through at present. We badly need a few good showers to bring down the temperature to tolerable limits. Then the quality of play is bound to improve of course, we would have seen better football if Tatas, like the Trades, had allowed their players to play barefooted under such favourable conditions. They would not only have displayed a superior type of Soccer, but enhanced the interest in their engagements. Actually their performances have been thoroughly disappointing to their supporters.

DISGUSTING BEHAVIOUR OF SPECTATORS

I wish, however that they, the spectators, did not express their feelings of resentment and disgust in the manner they did in their match against the Somersets—and that was by pelting stones at the European linesman—Captain Panton to boot. I did not notice this official committing any serious mistake. Even if he did, that was no reason for the spectators to throw stones at him or abuse him. They must understand that this sort of behaviour is cent per cent against the true spirit of sport. They must never do it again. If they cannot accept the defeat of their favourites in the true spirit of the game, they should keep away from the sporting fields. As for the result of the match was concerned—a defeat for them—the Tata forwards had themselves to blame for their weak and erratic shooting and also their refusal to shoot when opportunities came their way.

SOMERSETS IMPROVE

It was a notable victory for the Somersets. They are improving steadily with the progress of the season. It is confidently hoped by their supporters that before the season is out they will make their mark in the local football world. Apart from practice in competitive Soccer, they need a softer ground and cooler atmosphere to pull out the best in them. We should, therefore, hold our patience a little before we pass our judgment on the calibre they are likely to attain or are capable of attaining.

The Royal Air Force, on the other hand, have gone down the ladder of form. Perhaps, they find the present heat unbearable. Well, the rains are not very far off. We shall see how they fare when the conditions are more favourable to them.

ALL-CONQUERING TRADES

Pesi Hirjee has every reason to be gratified with the progress of his side Trades India so far. They have won all the five matches they have played so far. There is not the least doubt that they will remain at the top of the table when the first half of the League is over. Their closest followers are the Rangers and Dockyard who are 3 points behind the leaders. Does it not seem strange that the teams and players who play with boots always should be behind those who play barefooted? But the facts tell their own tale. Trades have been wiser than Tatas in sticking to the Dual Policy in regard to booted and bare-footed play. They will be the ultimate gainers.

AUSTRALIAN VISIT OFF

The Australian visit is now off. The reason given by the A.I.F.F. is that Calcutta, which was to provide the largest share of the expenses, will not be able to entertain them owing to the disturbed condition of that city. It is not that the A.I.F.F. was unaware of this situation when it invited the Australians in March last. But it hoped that conditions would improve to such an extent that it will be possible to stage the matches in Calcutta. Unfortunately, the prospects are not bright enough to undertake the heavy financial responsibilities involved in the affair.

They have, however, decided to invite the Chinese Olympic team to play here when they pass through India next year. Although the standard of their play will not be as high as that of the Kangaroos the Chinese may be depended upon to give our teams a good run for their money. Their last visit was exceedingly entertaining.

MANAGEMENT OF HOCKEY

Curtain has at last been rung down on hockey in Bombay with the Jepson Cup final. It had a run of nearly eight months. Of course, this period could have been shortened a little if the Jepson and Killedar Cups were started earlier. I have no doubt that with the appointment of a full-time manager—in the person of A. J. Francis, the present assistant Honorary Secretary of the Association,—the programmes of the B.P.H.A. and its subsidiary bodies will be conducted in a more efficient and systematic manner.

The Cup aforementioned was incidentally lifted by the Port Trust Sports Club who had won the first division of the League earlier in the season.

SOCCER RULES FOR CHANGE

I am sure everybody will welcome the three proposals made by the F. A. to the International Board in regard to the substitution of injured players in international soccer matches, goal-kicks and charging. In the first case, it is proposed, substitutes should be permitted up to the forty-second minute of the game for not more than two injured players.

Regarding goal-kicks, it is suggested that all players of the attacking side must remain outside the penalty area as the kick is being taken, instead of the present ten-yard rule.

As for charging, it is proposed that an indirect free kick should be awarded for all instances of a charge when the ball is not within playing distance of the players concerned and they are not definitely attempting to play it. At present a direct free-kick is awarded for such an offence outside the penalty area and a penalty within the area against the defending side.

I hope all these salutary changes will be made by the International Board at an early date.

INDIA SHOULD IMPROVE PRODUCTION TECHNIQUE

Economic Inter-Dependence Will Remain Uniting Force, Says Dr. Jariwala

Bombay, Saturday.

"Economic inter-dependence will still remain one great uniting force of this divided country that will outstretch all political boundaries, and may perhaps one day lead to political unity which still remains the cherished goal of the industrial and Commercial community of this country", observed Dr. L. C. Jariwala, returning President of the Association of Indian Industries, at the annual general meeting of the Association today.

He added: "The dangers of partition are too numerous to be mentioned on an occasion like this. There will be customs barriers and many forms of existing economic relationship between the parts will come to a standstill. This is bound to lead to constant frictions. The worst is to be feared if the adjoining territories cannot keep their mischievous elements under check."

Dr. Jariwala continued: "But now that partition is almost a certainty, let us apply ourselves to the job in such a way that economic unity between the sovereign states is preserved as far as possible. The delimitation of boundaries and division of economic assets, though an exceedingly tough problem in itself, should be carried out in a spirit of give and take."

Criticising the taxation policy of the Central Government, he asserted that the right course for the Government would be to reassure the investors that their taxation policy with regard to productive enterprises would be one of moderation and steadiness. It would attract more capital into such ventures resulting in increased production.

Calling for the development of small and medium scale industries on a rational basis, Dr. Jariwala said that the twin problems that should be solved immediately are to improve production technique of the existing industries and to establish new ones in the light of development of heavy and small industries. He pleaded for the appointment of regional committees for scientific development of industries.

Mr. Nariman D. Sahukar, the incoming President, criticising the industrial policy of the Government of Bombay, regretted that the Government proposed to spend less than five per cent of the total amount they intend spending on their Five Years Reconstruction Programme. He urged the Government to allocate at least twenty five per cent for the development of industries.

THE CITY IN A HURRY!

(Continued from Page 7)

(which some of them thought could never be cold) we felt very warm and uncomfortable.

Miles Of Neon!

Our first day was spent wholly in sight seeing and in the evening several students came in to see us. After dinner, which in the States is usually at 7 p.m. some people came and asked us to go with them to see New York by night. From our hotel window it looked wonderful with millions of lights flickering all over the place, but when we reached Broadway I gasped. It was lighted by millions of electric lights and looked wonderful. There were all kinds of clever and amusing advertisements constructed by miles and miles of neon tubes. Broadway appeared before one as unexpectedly as New York had done out of the limitless vacancy of the Atlantic. The swirling and jumping advertisements show all sorts of things. A thirsty man walking along when suddenly he sees a table and chair. He sits down and up springs a glass and a bottle of beer which he drinks. All sorts of things are shown by electric lights and what seems inanimate comes to life. The great electric parade never stops. Only once during the coal strike we were told that Broadway was almost in darkness and looked a strange place to those who were familiar with its blaze of lights. The advertisement lights flare up, whirl around, go out and then light up again. All kinds of letters, large and small coloured in white, green, red and blue run around endlessly giving either the day news or just advertising something.

It is on Broadway that most of the theatres, cinemas and dance halls are concentrated. New York is perhaps one of the only cities in the world where the people promenade on a particular street. The excessive lighting which goes high up into the sky prevents the stars and the moon, if there is one, from being visible.

I liked Broadway as a novelty but I do not think I would like it all the time for the light of the advertisements eclipses the beauty of nature and makes one almost believe that there is nothing above the lights that twinkle high up in the sky.

Is It True?

That the Rip Van Winkles of the I. O. A. have at last interrupted their slumbers to consider the possibility of sending an Olympic team to the World Games next year?

That they may resume their state of suspended animation immediately as there are no athletes in India worthy of representation in international contests?

That the recent performances of our tennis stars in Europe have reduced their enthusiasm for Olympics to the vanishing point as our athletes are not likely to fare any better?

That the newly formed A.A.F.I. has kicked the bucket at its birth as it had nothing better to do?

That the B.P.O.A. took a prominent part in its burial as it feel that athletics were safer in the hands of Ahmed Bhoot and Co., than mere athletes?

That the Danes are the best badminton players in Europe because they do not drink anything but beer?

That Davinder Mohan initiated them to the mysteries of 'aqua pura' and they fell to it like fishes?

That Derby County paid the fabulous transfer fee of over £15,000 for a footballer to a Scottish Club—just to eclipse the previous record of £14,000 held by Arsenal?

That the news has stunned the Indian stars to such an extent that they are unable to swallow the story in any shape or form?

That they believe that it must be the price of a race horse for the Derby paid by the "Aga Khan" of England?

MASTODONS WATCHING MAMMOTHS AT PLAY

Bhola Imambax, and Hamida watching the wrestling bouts in progress on the occasion of the Coronation of the Chatrapati of Kolhapur.

The Babies & The Puppies

Almost anyone who has watched both babies and puppies—sprawling on the floor, plopping into sleep, gnawing on anything they can get their jaws around—will agree the two seem much alike.

Indeed, there is more than seeming about it. All the recent research and experimentation points in the same direction; babies, like puppies, are young mammals and should be treated as such if they are to grow up healthy, happy, balanced, useful adults. So it might be said that the proper study of babies is puppies.

Let us examine some of the parallels between the two kinds of young animals and then see how an understanding of the similarities will help in the sound rearing of a child.

Both puppies and babies, when they are first born, are helpless, dependent and demanding, requiring much care and affection. They are "brainless"—their centers of coordination, judgment and voluntary activity are not functioning. So they live reflexibly and impulsively, guided by the ancient "wisdom of the body", derived from their mammalian ancestry. They are easily upset internally, for they have not developed their full capacity for keeping their internal world stable.

Adventure & Exploration

They need to be mothered, nuzzled and cuddled, kept warm and comfortable, close to mother where they can feel safe and secure while they are getting used to this strange world. They need to be suckled—allowed to nurse whenever they are hungry, not only for the sake of food but for the satisfaction they get from sucking.

They cannot stand prolonged hunger, so they whimper and cry, get restless and unhappy when they need food. If fed whenever hungry they get more than food—they get confidence in the world and feel they will be taken care of.

They like to sleep a lot—suddenly falling asleep, completely relaxed, to wake later with renewed zest for life. They wake up with the birds and expect everyone else to be ready to look after them and play with them.

They are aimless and purposeless in most of their actions, releasing surplus energy by moving arms and legs, kicking and rolling around, finding much satisfaction just living within their own skins.

They like to put things in their mouths, licking and especially chewing everything they can find, cutting their teeth on whatever feels good. They like to touch and play with things, exploring the world and their own bodies and immediate surroundings, getting acquainted by sensing things.

No Private Property!

They love to be petted and patted, and are easily pleased and amused by very simple things and a little attention.

They are sensitive—to noise and lights, to anything painful, frightening or disturbing. They react violently to pain, threats and denials, getting very angry or badly frightened and only slowly recovering their composure after they have been upset. When they are hurt or disturbed or frustrated they whimper and cry and feel forlorn, unable to accept a world that treats them so cruelly. In the beginning they are unafraid, almost foolhardy, blindly venturing into all kinds of hazardous even dangerous, situations from which they must be rescued.

Only slowly do they learn to be cautious; sometimes they are badly frightened or painfully hurt—then they become timid and may lose their native courage.

They have no shame, no modesty, or guilt—they live by impulse, seeking satisfaction and trying to avoid whatever is painful or uncomfortable. They are curious, impulsive, full of energy and enthusiasm, with no judgment or idea of consequences and they can't easily accept "no" and "don't" or "must".

They recognize no private property, nor do they respect the rights of anyone. They take and use and break and lose whatever catches their fancy.

They have no manners or politeness like to eat noisily and sloppily, ignoring such things as neatness and cleanliness and are unable to be fair or wait their turn.

They early develop their patterns of human relations, giving and receiving love and affection, or being aloof, hostile or distrustful of others.

They have no ethics or standards of conduct.

They are naively amoral, guided by their legitimate needs and desires, their impulses and feelings.

They want what they want when they want it!

Eager To Be Loved

Now, having seen all this, how do we apply it to bringing-up children—or puppies? Both babies and puppies are eager to be loved and approved, to belong. They can accept denials and prohibitions if not too frequent and severe, if they are administered with love and patience.

They can conform to demands and prescription if not imposed too early or too rigorously. They are eager to learn and will quickly develop amazing skills and capacities for living in our complicated world.

They feel comfortable and at peace internally when satisfying their infantile needs and expressing their childish impulses. Thereby they develop more stability inside and become more and more ready to meet the world and its many difficult requirements.

The infant whose basic mammalian functions and impulses have been recognized and fulfilled is well started as an organism and a personality. Like the puppy, the baby must sooner or later accept weaning and scheduled feeling, but he will do so more easily if he has been generously fed and suckled.

Like the puppy, the baby must learn not to hurt and attack others when he is provoked or blocked. This he will accept if he is permitted to react emotionally as an infant and helped to manage, not repress, his emotional reactions.

Prcceless Foundation

Like the puppy, the baby will gradually become emotionally stable or he will become touchy, irritable and easily provoked, according to the way he has been treated while little and helpless.

Like the puppy, the baby is, expected to grow up and accept the many prohibitions and demands of social life and the responsibilities of being an adult. This he will do if helped to develop, not passive obedience to orders, but self-discipline, under a kindly and patient authority.

Like the puppy, the baby must learn an incredible number of complicated lessons for living in our world—the meanings of things and especially of symbolic signs and sounds which he will interpret according to the way he has been taught.

Like the puppy, the baby will later mate and have off-spring and so must maintain his organic integrity, his capacity for full functioning and utilizing the rich opportunities of adult living. He must never lose his capacity for emotions and feelings which are essential to a healthy organism, but he must find ever more mature ways of expressing his emotions and communicating his feelings.

Like the puppy, if the baby has been indulged as an infant, had ample satisfactions and generous love and affection, if he has been helped to keep his courage and develop self-confidence, if he has been patiently guided to pattern his naive impulse behaviour into the patterned conduct required for social living, then he has received the priceless foundation for developing a sane, well balanced, co-operative personality as he grows older.

Every baby needs these simple organic satisfactions because, unlike the puppy, he must go on and become not merely an adult organism but also a personality, who will take over and accept our values and aspirations, who will participate in maintaining social order and continuing our culture.—"The New York Times Magazine."

WONDER

PSYCHOLOGICAL REASONS FOR A RECOGNISED AFFINITY

Like the puppy if the 'baby has been indulged as an infant and had ample satisfaction and generous love, ... he has receieved the priceless foundation for development .....

By Lawrence K. Frank

JOY

PRAY, DON'T GIVE HIM A JOB!

(Continued from Page 5)

morrow think. They will not act like sheep but THINK and act for themselves like responsible citizens. They will act by conviction and not by convention. They will not indulge in this groping that is called education There would be purpose in their activity and activity in their life. Free India need twofisted, hundred percent fully alive, adult men and women and not "poor scarecrows of men and pale parodies of women."

Our youngmen can boast of native wit, developed brain and cultured outlook. Let them then use it for a while. Give them an opportunity to do so. Drive them, if necessary into a corner. Let them become gangsters if they will. Only allow them not to become contented cauliflowers at such a tender age. Firmly close every door that gives them an opportunity to desert the best in them and become a servile slave. Mercilessly tell them: 'You will not give jobs for which they are not born, for which they have not equipped themselves. You will fail in your duty to the country, to the society, to the youth if you give him any routine job—however bloated the salary. In the authors opinion you will ever rank a traitor to Free India.

Are they then to be left in the streets to starve? Are they then to be driven to do things they will not under ordinary circumstances? Are they to be left to repent at leisure? No, none of these. You ask them what job they would do with pleasure? You ask them what they feel to be their lifework. You learn from them what facilities they crave for. You ascertain from them: Given the opportunities, what they would do. You give them, if you can, those facilities, those opportunities. You, the haves, fan every sane desire. You encourage their taking to fresh springs of thought and new pastures of feeling.

The Honest Thing

Let them do some introspection. Let them see whether they have an idea, a thing or service that is badly needed and whether they have a sound means of giving it to them at low cost and with good service. Let resourcefulness have full display. Let us give them capital and equipment.

Let us pride ourselves in being party to a nation building work.

If some of the youngmen should fail to find opportunities or create opportunities for themselves, if some of them should be so mediocre as not to accomplish well in worthy ventures, relegate them with sorrow to the clerkdom, claim them for your desk work. Not otherwise. Not until. You have given them your best. If you transgress this rule and offer them jobs you are doing a disservice to the community.

If therefore you wish well with youngmen who would soon come out of the colleges and institutes, don't offer them a job, do not take them for a work that is routine, do not take them for a work that will make them duds in six odd months, do not take them for a work that will not call forth the best in them, do not give them a work that will suck their best and starve them for the rest of their life. If you have no use for his highest brains or skill, energy or enthusiasm regret your inability to give them a suitable job. Atleast there you are not illserving the society, of which you are part. Atleast there you are honest.

Conflict Of Cultures In India

INDIA: A SYNTHESIS OF CULTURES. By Dr. Kewal Motwani A.M. Ph.D. Published by Thacker and Co., Bombay. Price Rs. 7-14.

That India—"the only hope of mankind," because of her priceless heritage—is at the cross-roads at present, that her national genius and the western culture of "machine and science" are in a deadly combat for mastery and that unless she is able to evolve out of this "conflict of cultures", a wholesome synthesis in terms of her ethos, which will enable her to keep abreast of the surging tide of humanity, she will not be in a position to fulfil her historic destiny of being the "spiritual mother of nations"—such is the theme of the present work of Dr. Motwani. He has already earned a name for himself as a sociologist of repute by his scholarly works like "Manu: A Study in Hindu Social Thought", "Science and Indian National Reconstruction" and "India Can Lead." Dr. Motwani has summed up the nature of the "conflict of cultures" facing India in the following apt terms: "India, with her rural, agricultural, handicraft culture, with a moneyless economy and village communism, with its social and political democracy through harmonious relations among the various groups, with an integrated view of life and education, with emphasis on indefinable, qualitative values, on a subjective, broad-based nationalism and on man and the machinery of the Government, with a life of religious experience and spiritual freedom for the individual through general human welfare, with emphasis on power through repose, is confronted by a culture that stands for science, machine and mass production, for an urbanised, industrialised order, for analytical view of life with its emphasis on neurosis and complexes, for quantitative values and monetary economy, for struggle for existence and survival of the fittest, for accumulation of wealth and economic imperialism, for assertive, arrogant nationalism, for religion of scientific humanism and rationalism."

Observing that the history of India on sociological lines has still to be written, Dr. Motwani essays to find out the meaning and purpose of India's history by analysing the various aspects of her culture—her religion, philosophy, science, arts, literature and social institutions—and arrives at the conclusion that the keynote of her culture and history can be summed up in one word—DHARMA, "the gathering-up of the many into one in every phase of life of the individual, the group and the nation." During the last two centuries however, science and machine of the West have come to India and inevitably, the contact has effected an internal change in India, throwing the whole of her culture complex into the melting-pot challenging afresh her genius for synthesis and assimilation.

Dr. Motwani opines that among the generality of Indians there is as yet "no clear conception of the gravity of the situation, of the tremendous issues involved, much less adequate and scientific knowledge of the laws of social and cultural change and of the technique of controlling them."

Dr. Motwani reviews the various "plans" put forth recently, including the one drawn up by the National Planning Committee, and comes to the conclusion that most of them only scratch the surface of the problem but do not go to the roots of it. He, therefore, seeks, in this present work, to redefine the uniqueness of the Indian culture and its spiritual values, to focus attention on the significance of the social disorganization so widely prevalent at present, and to indicate the technique of meeting the challenge of the times and of building up an "Indian India." Dr. Motwani holds that India's plan of synthesis of cultures must aim at saving her from unintelligent absorption into the non-descript cosmopolitanism of the mechanized milieu.

Dr. Motwani has indicated some of the means of attaining the goal in view. In the economic sphere, he says, "India will have to undertake conservation of her natural and human resources, regional planning, electrification of the nation, modernization of her newly-built rural areas; mechanized co-operative agriculture; large-scale but decentralised industrialization for cultural and strategical purposes; decentralization of the megalopolitan cities; nationalization of all the natural resources, land and industries; abolition of all monopolies, Indian and foreign; a new type of money, based on industrial economics divested of all motive of profit; judicious control of population, especially among the lower strata of society through education, higher standard of living and widespread instruction in spacing of children." Such an economic reconstruction can be undertaken by a "government of the people" the federal form of the Swiss type being considered by Dr. Motwani to be better suited than any other India's particular genius and requirements. Revival of the panchayats, indirect franchise, joint electorates, modernisation of the land, air and naval forces, schools of foreign affairs, diplomacy and public administration are considered by him as indispensable for India's status as a first-rate. All this would require the preparation of the nation through a truly "national" system of education.

Dr. Motwani elaborates his thesis with erudition and striking originality of thought, combined with lucidity of expression and convincing eloquence. The work is a timely one at the present critical juncture in the affairs of the nation and deserves perusal by all concerned in national planning and the country's future.

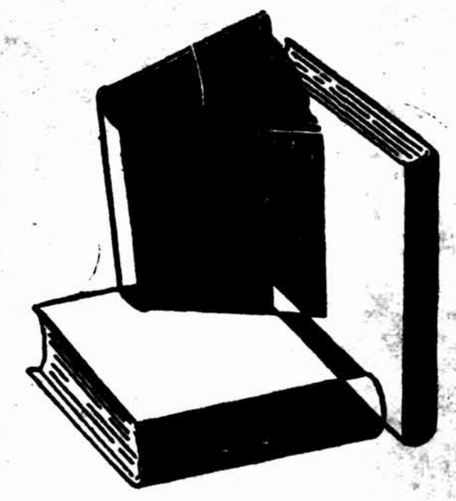
R. K. P.

FOOD FOR WORKERS

"NUTRITION IN INDUSTRY" (International Labour Office, Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 4,) Montreal 1946. pp. 177. Price 6s. or Rs. 4-8-0.

"Nutrition in Industry", one of the latest publications of the ILO, gives an account of the various measures taken during the war in Canada, the United States and Great Britain to safeguard the nutrition of industrial workers. In 1939 when these three countries "found it necessary to mobilise their civil as well as their military forces for a new kind of total war, weaknesses soon appeared in national food and nutrition programmes....," and it became evident that "the health, morale and efficiency of industrial workers were of greater importance for national existence than ever before in war or peacetime." The Governments, however, promptly rose to the occasion and took more or less similar action to ensure that the health and strength of the industrial workers were properly conserved. The three essays in the present study describe the methods used in the field of nutrition and the results achieved.

Government programmes for the nutrition of industrial workers are relatively new and for the most part they represent a wartime development. The I.L.O.'s concern for the nutrition of workers and their families is, however, by no means of recent origin, and the present study has been inspired by the desire of the I.L.O. that the social gains achieved in the field of nutrition during the war period should not be lost. An important feature of the three essays contained in the book is, therefore, an objective consideration of the possibilities of extending wartime nutrition programmes to the post-war period.



Part I of the study, "Nutrition in Canadian Industry," deals with food factors in health and activity, the significance of nutrition in industry, the nutritional position in Canada the historical background up to the Second World War, the need for food facilities in industry during the Second World War, the introduction of cost control by the Cafeterial Committee of the Department of Munitions and Supply, rationing, methods of improving nutrition and results achieved and the prospects of future developments.

Part II, "The Wartime Food and Nutrition Programme for Industrial Workers in the United States", explains the reason for the programme, describes the organisation and objects of the programme and discusses wartime progress in protecting the health of industrial workers through nutritional measures.

Part III, "Industrial Canteens in Great Britain", describes the local and historical background, pre-war industrial catering, problems of popular nutrition in wartime, canteens orders and their enforcement, the factory canteens at work and colliery canteens.

In view of the increased attention that is now being paid to workers' nutrition in India, this I.L.O. study, illustrated with photographs, posters, and charts should prove of considerable interest to nutrition boards, associations of employers, Trade unions and social workers generally.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

It is a pleasure to announce that the Government of Bombay have allotted the vacant plot in Block No. 3 of the Back Bay Reclamation, at the junction of Marine Drive and the 120th Road for use as a Playground for children, under the supervision of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari. The Government also, as a token of appreciation of the work done by it, have been pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 1,000 to the Balkan-ji-Bari for the current year, in the first instance.

Balkan-ji-Bari Centres at Bombay, had slackened their activities due to vacations in the Schools. They are now being revived in every Unit, and boys and girls residing in Bombay and suburbs can well take advantage of them. Brothers Jayant Pandya and Bhanu Pandya have gone on a tour of Kathiawar villages, and hope to start a Balkan-ji-Bari Unit at Jamnagar shortly.

Bhuleshwar Balkan-ji-Bari children went on a whole day picnic to Bassein Fort. They were taken round the ruins of the Fort and were acquainted with the history behind the fortifications. A very nice progrmgame was arranged. These boys and girls meet regularly on Sundays between 8 and 10 a.m. on the Marine Lines Maidan, opposite the All-India Radio premises and children in the neighbourhood are invited to join them in their programme of mirth and merriment.

Full efforts are being made, through the inspiration of Shri Mohanlal Saksena to establish a U. P. Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Organisation as early as possible. Mr. Gulam Husain Naqvi, Advocate of Lucknow, has been appointed the Organising Secretary for the purpose, and Capt. H. N. Shivapuri (Lucknow), Mr. S. R. Bharatiya (Allahabad) and Mr. K. V. Phadke and Mr. L. N. Saksena (Cawnpore), as well as Mr. Divendra Agarwala (Hapur) are working towards its materialisation.

The Hapur Balkan-ji-Bari has revived its activities. It has been fortunate in securing the services and assistance of Lieut. Vidyaniwas Upadhaya of the I.N.A., Physical Education in-charge of the local Commercial and Industrial High School. He organised a grand gathering of Children in the local Arya Nagar, and an attractive demonstration of the Military Drill, Patriotic Songs and Recitations formed the programme of the function.

Children of Lakana, Balkan-ji-Bari.

Dharki Balkan-ji-Bari Children with Shri Namak Motwani, a Member of the S. P. Balkan-ji-Bari Executive Committee.

Children of the Raghubirganj Centre arranged a picnic and they went to a village where the children of that Rural Centre had already made good arrangements for their reception. A Children's Meeting and Camp Fire were held, and Shri Rameshwar Prasad Tyagi gave supper to Members of both the Centres.

Another important activity of the Hapur Balkan-ji-Bari has been the reviving and remaintenance of the Children's Library. A good number of suitable books for Children and a few magazines have been added in the Reading Room. Shri Om Prakash Gupta is in charge of the said Library.

BALKAN-JI-BARI WORKERS: (Left) Sister Indu Gidwani of Karachi and (Right) Brother Ram Kisani of Bhuleshwar.

The Hapur Balkan-ji-Bari has at present three active Centres—Raghubirganj Centre, City Centre and Rural Centre. Shri Mahendra Agarwala, Lieut. Upadhaya and Shri Rameshwar Prasad Tyagi are respectively in charge of the Centres. The Bari proposes to hold the first U. P. Children's Conference also as soon as the atmosphere and circumstances permit.

For full particulars about joining the Balkan-ji-Bari — Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, and the enrolment forms, please write to Dada—"Gulistan," Khar — Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage. Children are invited to write to Dada wherever they will and whenever they like, and also to send their contributions, written legibly on one side of the paper, which he will gladly publish in this "Corner" if found suitable. Well, we meet next week again!

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

MAPPY CHILDHOOD

Kafka's Dream Of Reality

The rouge applied by an undertaker to the lips of a 20th Century corpse is one measure of 20th Century civilization. But modern man's effort to deny or minimize death is part of a much more important necessity—the need to deny or minimize God.

Hence the paradox that the more civilization calls itself civilized, the more imperturbably it shrugs at the death of men by millions. Hence, too the surprising fact that the name of one of the century's three or four most remarkable writers is still practically unknown. For Franz Kafka's unrelenting theme, told and retold in some of the greatest horror stories ever written ('The Castle', 'The Trial, Metamorphosis,' the stories in 'The Great Wall of China'), was the nature of God and man's relationship to God.

The moonlight chilliness of his mood, his refusal to soften the deepening ambiguities of truth (as he saw it), the pitiless obsession of his God-seeking, and the scary symbolism in which he embodied his God-seeking, have kept Kafka from becoming a popular writer. Yet readers with the requisite staying power will find that in the scope of the problem to which he dedicated himself, in the depth and integrity of his discernments and in the variety of means by which he dramatized his vision in terms of everyday life (thereby giving to everyday life new implications and new dimensions), Franz Kafka is a major artist.

The Long Call

This is exemplified in 'The Castle'. 'The Castle' is an inverted 'Pilgirm's Progress.' Its subject is a man's obsessive struggle to achieve God (the Castle)—who does not recognize man's vocation—while trying to integrate himself in the community of men (the village at the foot of the Castle)—who do not want him. K., a land surveyor, believes that he has been ordered to take a job at the Castle. But when he arrives, at night in winter, he is rudely ordered off the premises. The Castle authorities (a vast, apparently shiftless bureaucracy) first deny that K. has a job there at all, then grudgingly concede that he may have one. K. tries desperately to reach the Castle by telephone. "The receiver gave out a buzz of a kind that K. had never heard on a telephone. It was like the hum of countless children's voices—but yet not a hum, the echo rather of voices singing at an infinite distance—blended by sheer impossibility into one high but resonant sound which vibrated on the ear as if it were trying to penetrate beyond mere hearing." K. asks when he can come to the Castle. "'Never', was the answer."

The rest of 'The Castle' describes K.'s efforts to force himself upon God by frontal attack, by subterfuge, by lies. His intrusions are always repulsed. His subterfuges are loftily analyzed for him with merciless logic. His lies are always found out. He is humiliated daily, degraded from his post as land surveyor to school janitor. He submits so that he may stay on in the village. But the villagers, if less urbane than the Castle, are just as hostile. They have achieved grace through simple living and because they do not try to force themselves upon God. K. never does reach the Castle. But in the end he is permitted to stay on in the village, not because he has any right to, not because he is a good or devout man, but because he happens to be there and might as well remain—who cares? 'The Castle' is unfinished, perhaps because there is no possible conclusion.

Baffling And Enigmatic

The practically unknown author of this practically unread book is the subject of a recently published biography, the first (it was translated from German) in English. The biographer was Kafka's close friend and literary executor, German Nobelist Max Brod.

"Besides his insatiable posing of the infinite question most of his contemporaries answers seem rather childish."

Franz Kafka was born (in Prague) of a Czechish Jewish family. He was born at the moment (1883) when like a somber, accelerating drumbeat, the theme of Europe's downfall was insistently prefigured, and at the spot (the old Austro-Hungarian empire) at which the collapse of the part was to be most premonitory for the whole.

His father was a prosperous dry-goods wholesaler, whom Kafka respected and feared, but who, like the world, found his son baffling and enigmatic. At Prague University, Kafka studied law. He never practiced. But his legal training is implicit in the tortuous dialectics of his writings. The most abiding result of his university career was his friendship with Biographer Brod.

As long as his health permitted, Kafka worked as a minor official in Prague's Arbeiter-Unfall-Versicherungs-Anstalt (workmen's accident insurance company) where his reports of dingy claims, written in some of the century's most lucid prose, won the discreet approval of his superiors.

For several years, Kafka suffered an off-again-on-again engagement with a German girl, the manager of a Berlin department store. In part from reasons of health, in part, perhaps, from a morbid sense of sexual inadequacy, Gafka could never bring himself to marry her. Toward the end of his life, Kafka enjoyed a brief, happy love affair with Dora Dymant, a Polish Jewish girl who was a Hebrew scholar.

In 1917, Kafka began to cough blood. He bore for years his premature death within him. In 1924, tuberculosis killed him. Three years before he died, Kafka requested Max Brod to destroy all his unpublished manuscripts, including the two novels, 'The Trial' and 'The Castle,' and most of the stories in 'The Great Wall of China.' That he did not destroy them himself betrays an ambiguity characteristic of Kafka. In any case, Brod disobeyed.

By ordinary standards, Kafka's was a life in which practically nothing happened, a life as short and simple as a single day—and as terrible, not because its vicissitudes were overwhelming, but because, as in most life, they were endurable.

Lone Long Trail

All the great creators are lonely travellers. For their vocation and their plight, one of the loneliest frontiers of modern science—jet propulsion—has found an accurate metaphor. They are commissioned (but at their own risk) to cross the supersonic thresholds of the mind—the point at which the familiar soundlengths of human life dissolve into inhuman silence. If they pass the barrier of dissolution, they may investigate in uncompetitive privacy the mysteries inaudible to the other minds. If they can recross the sonic sill, alive and sane, they may report what they have experienced to men who, never having known the experience, will never quite understand the report. Franz Kafka ventured across the barrier, reported with an apparent lucidity the cryptographs of silence, and was little understood. "Franz Kafka" wrote Franz Werfel. 'was a messenger from above, a great chosen one...."

For the area of silence which Kafka sought to decode, and which he succeeded at least in marvelously dramatizing, was that bleak void in which man, like a rat in a laboratory maze, strives frantically (and often ludicrously) to approach God, while God (with the detachment of the scientific mind) observes the data of the frenzy and the fun. Milton, in his blindness, sought "to justify the ways of God to men." The sum of Kafka's report was that the ways of God and man are irreconcilable.

Thus Grace (for no reason discoverable by human standards) may be conferred on a man who hardly cares, and may be denied to another who strives most desparately for it. Guilt may overthrow a man who (by human standards) is unconscious that he has incurred any guilt. Chance, the irrational number by which man confesses the failure of his intellectual algebra, may throw a man off course for a whole lifetime, and even beyond the grave. "When you have once been misled by bells tolling in the night," wrote Kafka, "you can never find the right path again."

Nor is there any by-passing God. For, while men may try to forget or deny God, they cannot forget what Philosopher Miguel de Unamuno called "the Godache." Implicit or explicit in all Kafka's work, the source of his religious rage, his drama, irony despair and compassion, is this incompatibility, this eternal misunderstanding of God by man—the inability of man to grasp, by limited human standards, the standards of divine Justice or divine Grace.

Says Biographer Brod: "Of all believers (Kafka) was the freest from illusions, and among all those who see the world as it is, without illusions, he was the most unshakable believer."

Religious Humorist

The mood in which Kafka energizes his perception of the incompatibility of God and man is unequival masculine and as glitteringly clear as winter air. He is the least sentimental or feminine of modern writers. But truth and derangement are galleymates, since the hororr that tugs at the same oar is the perception that man and his fate by human standards are monstrous. Kakfa retains his sanity by his realization that man's fate is also divine comedy. This is the hinge of his unearthly irony.

Kafka has been called a gloomy writer, a follower of bleak Danish Philosopher Soren Kierkegaard. He was in fact, one of the rarest types in literature—a religious humorist.

Max Brod recalls that when Kafka read to friends the opening chapters of 'The Trial' (the story of a man crucified by inches), they laughed till the tears ran down their cheeks, and Kafka himself laughed so hard he could not go on reading. It is says Novelist Thomas Mann solemnly, "very deep-rooted and involved" humor. Kafka's cosmic comedy of man's foredoomed failure in his quest for God is brought down to earth and up to the minute by the use (in 'The Trial' and 'The Castle') of all the adventitious paraphernalia of 20th Century living—telephones, railroad trains, banks, boardinng-houses, taxicabs.

Kafka has also been called a theological writer, a philosophical writer, a Zionist, a Freudian, a bitter social critic, a Kafkaist. Plain readers may brush aside the tags. For them two facts are important: (1) to express the manifold, intangible anguisn of life, Kakfa told his greatest stories in the condition of dreams (he understood that dreams, despite their infinite fluidity of merging forms, have great narrative economy); (2) as a symbolist (Kafka's long books are called novels chiefly by reason of their length), he found for his two greatest stories, 'The Trial' and 'The Castle', two of the most dramatically powerful images in literature.

Carnot's Theorem

Ir 'The Castle', a modern 'Pilgrim's Progress,' 'The Trial' is a 20th Century 'Book of Job.' Like Job, Joseph K. is a good and upright man, one who fears God and eschews evil. 'The Trial' reports his on creeping sense of guilt as a human being and the slow progress of that divine, intangible but inexorable Justice to which he therefore feels that he must submit ("You may object that it is not a trial at all; you are quite right, for it is only a trial if I recognize it as such.")

The story begins with a sentence as direct as a news lead: "Someone must have been telling lies about Joseph K., for without having done anything wrong, he was arrested one fine morning."

Divine Justice is as preposterous (to human understanding) as divine Grace. The divine detectives who arrest Joseph K. are brassy louts who eat his breakfast, try to get a rake-off by sending out for his food, try to make off with his shirt and underwear. "Much better give these things to us than hand them over to the depot....for in the depot there's lots of thieving, and besides they sell everything there after a certain length of time, no matter whether your case is settled or not. And you never know how long these cases will last, especially these days. Of course you would get the money out of the depot in the long run but in the first place the prices they pay

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CANADA LIGHTS UP SOUTH AMERICAN HOMES

(Continued from Page 24)

phone service, and the system had been built by Brazilians working from text-books written in English. Phone lines and power lines were strung side by side on steel poles. When the glass insulators broke, the uninsulated phone and power wires came into contact. Subscribers received electric shocks of varying intensity. Operators sat on chairs mounted on glass insulators and were insulators strapped to their feet. When it rained the operators fled their posts, and subscribers went near their phones on peril of their life. Today the Campos automatic service is first rate.

President of Brazilian Traction today is Henry Borden, King's Counsel, of Toronto, 45-year-old man of action who played a key roll in Canada's programme of wartime controls. His appointment last year ended an era in which the company showed signs of "dying at the top". On the board sit Canadians, Americans and Englishmen. They are driving forward with new policies, to encourage Brazilians to invest in the company (large parts of the stock are held in Canada and Britain, substantial proportions in Europe and the U.S.A.), and to increase facilities and capital investment by one-third.

Foreign capitalists often (as in the '90s, when Gualco was wandering about with his franchises) look askance at South America investment. They are afraid of, among other things local labour laws, revolutions, dictatorships, waves of nationalism. "The Light" has weathered all these. Says Bordon: "No company that comes in to do business has any right to complain about labour laws or other regulations of the country. These laws should be obeyed without question or complaint. The only other alternative is to get out. We have been here almost 50 years, and we're staying."

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

The Partition of Bengal.
The Partition of Ireland.
The Partition of Palestine.
The Partition of India.
All proposed or imposed by Britain.
Q. E. D.
Or, shall we say R.I.P?

*

One Enormous Collective Ear

Never before, in the entire twelve years existence of the All-India Radio, did the radio play such an important part in the making—or, rather, the recording—of history as it did on the evening of June 3, when the speeches of Lord Louis Mountbatten, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Jinnah and Sardar Baldev Singh were broadcast

Literally millions all over India sat glued to their or their neighbours' radio sets. There were crowds of hundreds surrounding radio shops and restaurants. From Peshawar to Travancore, from Karachi to Shillong, the whole country had become one enormous, collective ear, waiting for the broadcasts breathlessly, helplessly, hopelessly. Never before in the history of the world has the destiny of so many depended upon the words that would fall from the mouths of so few

Pakistan and Partition had been in the air for too long for any one to be surprised by the content of these broadcasts. The 'Special Correspondents" and their 'sources close to Whitehall" had for once been quite correct in their forecasts. When we sat down that evening to listen-in, we knew exactly what was coming. And yet when it came, one could hardly believe one's ears. And, as one after another, the four speakers of the evening reiterated the fact of Partition, the thought kept hammering away at one's mind: Can a Mountbatten, a Nehru, a Jinnah, a Baldev Singh—or even all four of them—deny a historical and psychological reality? Can they conjure away the oneness of India and divide it into two separate countries—Pakistan (truncated) and Hindu-stan (Non-akhand)?

*

"No Joy In My Heart"

The tones of the speeches were significant—you might even say symbolic.

The Viceroy—sorry (as the announcer corrected himself) I mean the Governor-General—was confident, complacent, patronizing. He knew he had done a good job and he expected compliments and congratulations which were soon forthcoming from the three speakers who followed.

Jawaharlal Nehru (as he was announced without the prefix of Pandit) was choked with emotion, rhetorical rather than conversational, indulging in the professional writer's weakness to cloak inconvenient and unpleasant facts in a pretty turn of phrase. He talked of Indians being "on the march of "the goal' and 'the journey's end", of "months of sore trial and difficulty, anxiety and sometimes even of heart-break" and of his abiding faith "in the great destiny of India which takes shape even though with travail and suffering', before "with no joy in my heart' he commended "the vital change affecting the future of India." Jai Hind

If Panditji has still to acquire a conversational radio manner, Mr. Jinnah was clearly just a novice before the microphone. But his sense of triumph and elation came through, even if (like all new broadcasters) he messed up his words now and then. 'It is the first time, I believe", he said, "that a non-official has been afforded an opportunity to address people through the medium of this powerful instrument direct to the people on political matters", reading historic significance in his first broadcast. Pakistan Zindabad.

Sardar Baldev Singh had nothing to say and he said it badly. He was included, I suppose, to placate the "valiant Sikhs" and to reassure the "*jawans*" of the Army, Navy and Air Force that even if the "Sarkar" was quitting, their 18 rupees "pagaar" was secure even under the new dispensation.

It would have been all so amusing, even funny, if it were not for the tragic implications of what was said. "With no joy in my heart"—Pandit Jawaharlal's words might well have been the theme-song of the moment. I saw tears in the eyes of people listening-in, along with me. Death is final, inevitable, yet every time someone dear to us passes away, human sentiment protests, revolts, bursts out in a flood of tears. How does one mourn the death of a country, one's country the beloved motherland?

Ram Ram sat hai: God is truth. Truth is God?

Inna lillah-e. wah inna ilaihe rajioon. From God we came and to God we must return?

Dust we are and to dust returneth .....?

*

Who Killed India?

An Indian Edgar Wallace with the deep insight into the Indian mind of a Gandhi, the historical vision of a Nehru and the uncanny sixth sense of Sherlock Holmes (It's NOT so elementary, my dear Watson!) is required to write this colossal murder mystery?

Who killed India? Yes, indeed, who did?

Was it the fell work of an insane individual, a stab in the back in a communal riot, or the diabolical conspiracy of a gang? Was it third degree murder or a case of slow poisoning? Or, as it might be, was it a more diabolical, more cunning, murder plan by hypnotically inducing the victim himself to commit suicide?

Here is this prosecution witness's, this "Chronicler's," testimony for what it is worth.

India was killed by Britain. The first blow was struck when the British instigated and encouraged the Muslims to demand separate electorates and then conceded it. That was the first step towards Pakistan, however much crocodile tears Lord Mountbatten may now shed over the mortal remains of United India.

India was killed by Britain and its "Divide and Rule" policy. BUT NOT BY BRITAIN ALONE.

India was killed by the fanatical Muslim Leaguers who played upon their community's apprehensions and fears to produce in them a peculiar psychosis which was a dangerous combination of inferiority complex, aggressive jingoism, religious fanaticism, and fascistic *Herrenvolk* legends.

India was killed by the fanatical Hindus, the Hindu fascists and the Hindu imperialists, the dreamers of a Hindu empire, the crusaders of Hindu *sangathan*, who provided ideological fuel for the fire of Muslim communalism and fanaticism.

India was killed by the Hindu communalists, the believers in and supporters of Hindu exclusiveness as evidenced by their patronage of communal Hindu institutions like swimming baths and schools and colleges, who yet masqueraded as Nationalists and Congressmen, who prevented the National Congress and the National movement from becoming a fully representative, completely non-communal freedom front of all Indian patriots.

India was killed by the Communist Party of India which (during the days of its "People's War" and "Pro-Pakistan" policies) provided the Muslim separatists with an ideological basis for their irrational and anti-national demand for Pakistan. (Phrases like "homeland", "nationalities," "self-determination", etc. were all ammunition supplied by Communists to the legions of Pakistan).

India was killed, literally stabbed in the heart, by every Hindu who killed a Muslim, by every Muslim who killed a Hindu, by every Hindu or Muslim who committed or abetted or connived at arson and rape and murder and stabbings during the recent (and earlier) communal riots.

That an imperialist power planned the dismemberment of our country in the very hour of our freedom is not surprising. The wonder, and the tragedy, however, is that India should have been killed by the children of India. *This realization on our part, in a mood of humility born of sorrow, might well be the first step towards the resuscitation, the phoenix like rebirth, of United India. Like old soldiers, old countries never die .....*

*

Abdel Karim Again

To haunt the sleep of the European imperialists, once again rises on the Arab horizon the towering personality of Abdel Karim, the leader of the Rifs, who led his people in their gallant struggle against the Spanish imperialists a quarter century ago. After half a lifetime in detention (since his people lost their freedom after almost winning it), he has staged a dramatic come-back to the arena of Arab politics and one can imagine how chagrined the French and Spanish imperialists are at his escape. For, with Abdel Karim free, their empires in Morocco and other Arab areas of Africa are (thank heavens) imperilled

Few of us have any clear recollections of the personality and exploits of this great fighter for freedom except that he and his brave people challenged the Spaniards and almost wrested their independence from the imperialists' unwilling hands. In his remarkable autobiography, PERSONAL HISTORY. Vincent Sheean, the American writer, gives a vivid and memorable description of the leader of the Rifs whom he met several times in those far-off days.

Sheean describes an interview he had with Abdel Karim in 1923, right in the midst of an air-raid by French bombers, when the Sultan answered questions even as he stood out of his cave taking pot shots at the attackers from the sky. Sheean suggested that he would like to go with him on his inspection of the front positions but his host wouldn't hear of it. "I don't think you'd better go. It is very dangerous. You are the press, you know—the only press we have here. The press must not be exterminated."

And Sheean repaid the hospitality by being the first and the only correspondent to tell the whole truth about the Rifs, their fight for freedom and their leader for whom he came to develop a great affection and admiration.

"His courage is magnificent," wrote Sheean in his diary, 'He has a grandeur, added to by the circumstances of horror and great danger. But in spite of this he is humorous, funny; makes me laugh, specially when he assumes a schoolmasterish air and corrects my Spanish."

And this is Sheean's summing up of Abdel Karim: "He personified his people in the best of their qualities, expressed and defined them, more than is possible for any one man to do in more complicated societies. His genius was his people's raised to a higher power. In spite of his considerable acquaintance with the culture and ideas of Europe, he never for one moment saw the world or his particular problems in it from the point of view of a European. He saw them as any Riffian might see them; his superiority consisted in the fact that he could see them more clearly, attack them with greater courage and a more masterful intelligence. His ruling ideas, his purposes in life, were very few; they might all have been reduced to one, the "absolute independence" of the Rif..... In a country like his....the first aspiration of men must always be towards freedom, and the highest duty of a leader among them must be to secure it. The singleness of Abdel Karim's purpose was not, in the hills and vallies of his own people at that particular moment in their history, a proof of limitation; it was a ' piece of greatness.....He can never have appeared a more heroic figure than he did to me in these days. Against his quality, the best of the pettifogging politicians of Europe looked like so many puppets.".

*

A Great Film

I am not a Communist and, therefore, under no obligation to pay my homage to everything that come out of Russia. I have seen many Russian films and barring some (like PETER, CHILDHOOD OF MAXIM GORKY, A DAY IN THE SOVIET UNION and SHE DEFENDS HER COUNTRY which were all pieces of great and inspired art, from any standards) I did not find them as great as I had been led to expect from the uncritical appreciations of some of my arty-arty friends. So, it is with a due sense of responsibility, that I would like to place on record that the colour film on SOVIET FESTIVAL OF YOUTH that I was privileged to preview the other day is one of the most inspiring, most beautiful, most impressive films I have seen in twenty years of movie-going., and ten years of movie-reviewing.

Photographed in colour (only slightly inferior to technicolour of Hollywood) by 35 crack cameramen of Hollywood, this film is the record of the annual Youth Festival held in Moscow. But it is more. It is a lyrical piece of poetry-on-celluloid; the theme is the vitality of youth and the vistas of beauty and self-realisation opened to the youth of its republics by the Soviet Union.

To every serious student of the cinema, to every sportsman, to every artist and art-lover, to every student and youth, to every leader and moulder of public opinion, to every one who believes in beauty and vitality, in culture and the graces of life, I would say: SEE THIS FILM. DEMAND TO SEE IT!

*

Lost "Horizon"

Scratch an Englishman and you will discover an imperialist' has by now become a trite and worn-out observation. And yet every now and then we keep stumbling against piles of evidence in its support.

One had imagined that the intellectual highbrow, the dabbler in free verse and Marcel Proust, would consider the sordid Empire business unworthy of his serious interest. But no, in the English intellectual's imagination aesthetic values and imperial preference are hopelessly mixed, and literary standards begin to decay when colonies are lost. The flow of inspiration, it would appear, has something to do with the flow of raw materials like oil and rubber and cotton and jute!

Consider the editorial comment in the latest issue of HORIZON, "a review of literature and art" which publishes dissertations on "Novelist-philosophers", verse by Auden, and "Studies in genius." Mighty highbrow stuff. But even the aesthetic HORIZON is overcast with dark and gloomy clouds as the Empire goes into its first stage of dissolution.

The editor of HORIZON laments that "the advantages which position, coal, skill and enterprise won for us in the nineteenth century have been liquidated and we go back to scratch as a barren, humid, raw, but densely overpopulated group of islands...." and that among Englishman, "the ego is at half-pressure; most of us are not men or women but members of a vast seedy, over-worked, over-legislated, neuter class...." If the first statement is a definite endorsement of the Nazi theories of geopolitics and a throwback to Clausewitz, the second statement too has a suspiciously familiar Fascist ring about it.

Fascistic again is the argument of

(Continued on Page 16)

Patter

This Fuss

By Asude

It is amazing what footling fuss men who might have known better make over the simplest phenomenon! Go round Delhi town, the highways and byways of it,—in office and house, gilded clubs and panwallahs' booths, at every corner, everywhere, you hear nothing but a noise about —"this heat". The mercury in the bulb appears to have shot up to 115.

The newspapers have, of course, hailed it with their usual vigour. It is good padding for the week before Lord Mountbatten's return. It would seem that there is no ice to be had, and there are other discomforts. One of the dailies came out the other morning with sage advice as to how to keep cool. Eat less meat, more green vegetables. butter, curd, strawberries and pineapples, oranges and lemons, and so on.

And the O. R. has come out of his lair to deliver one of his seasonal encycles. You know the O. R., of course? Stands for the Oldest Resident. Three times in the course of the year, he comes out into the open and speaks. Once about the end of May to say that there is no record "within living memory" of such heat in May. Again, after the first decent shower in monsoon, to declare that the rainfall was the heaviest "within living memory" of all monsoons.

And he shows himself about the end of January to say that never had there been such a fall in the temperature within the last 99 years.

The O. R. has spoken. But it does not seem to carry us forrader with the problem in hand. What is to be done about this heat? The butter-curd-fruit-and-vegetable recipe does not seem to cut much ice anywhere. That may be because there is no ice to be cut.

What gets my goat is not the heat but the fat that men must need lose their balance over this simple affair. Undoubtedly, there is heat. But is that any ground for being blind to all sense? Why can't they see the obvious remedies?

I am talking of practical remedies, not fantastic, impossible ideals. What's the good of asking one to take butter and curd and pomegranates and strawberries when you know very well that these are just the things which one cannot have,—except at black-market prices? Or, with an amount of trouble which makes the prize hardly worth winning?

For every trouble there is a way out. Take ice, for instance. I am confounded at the fuss made over the want of ice. For my life, I cannot imagine why one should bother to get ice from the market at sinful price when he can draw his fair share from the "frig". What is a frigidaire for? Any average size frigidaire can keep an average family in ice for all the summer months.

Quite a decent frig may be had these days for about Rs. 2750. All one has to do is to get one and have it installed at a convenient corner somewhere. You can snap your fingers at all "baraf-wallahs" after that. And then all this pother about the difficulties of cooling the house. Air-conditioning is far too expensive for ordinary men. It is exasperating to be hunting water-men for wetting the khus-khus chicks. And so on. That is how the wail goes. But why? These cry-babies, have they never heard of "Room-coolers"?

Any ordinary "Room-Cooler" would keep an average room beautifully cool and nice without the least fuss or trouble. Two or three of them would make a whole bungalow or flat liveable in the hottest summer. All one has to do is to get one and have it fixed up. These simple appliances are being sold for Rs. 1300 each now-a-days. An outlay of about Rs. 4,000 would see any family through. Then why run after 'khus' chicks and watermen?

Did I hear a snigger at that last remark? All nonsense, is it? Frigs and coolers cost money, do they? Not for all but "for Princes and Rich Men only," are they? All right. If simple and practical means are no good to you only because they involve a little outlay, here is something not so simple, but it will not cost you a cowrie. All you need is a Mind.

Who said that the heat was a fact? How do you know that it is not a fantasy of the brain,—a dream? It is only the mind which causes the sensation of discomfort. Therefore, 'mutatis mutatus', or whatever the Homoeopaths say about their therapy. If the disease is in the mind, therein lies the remedy.

Do you remember the man, Emile Coue? "Day by day, in every way, I am getting better and better." For "better", say "cooler." "Day by day, in every way, I am getting cooler and cooler." It is the mind that does the trick. Not iced drinks, but iced dreams are the stuff to depend on to see one through the dog-days.

Snap your fingers at what a mere contraption of mercury and glass has to say. Regardless of dripping collars and prickly pimples, man has to soar high above this dream-heat, this malady of the mind, and counter it with other dreams. It can be done.

A little effort, and one dreams powerfully of snowy peaks and melting glaciers. One alights gracefully on the iced gradient at St. Moritz and joins the merry throng of sweatered and be-flannelled tobogganners skimming over a surface of frozen glass. The mind can do it.

Or, if you prefer a little ski-ing on your own, you can take an alpenstock in either hand,—dream-alpenstocks but none the less dependable for that, and hop about like an enebriated rabbit from bank to bank on the white-capped cliffs of Spitzbergen. If patriotically bent, motor down the glades of Gulmarg, through cold, green forests dripping frozen dew.

It can be done. It is being done. By me, as I face the dry bulb in between this hammering. It is all a question of training the Mind. The man that knows not fear can never quail. The man that knows not death can never die. The man that denies the heat will never perspire.

All the doleful jeremiads of the O.R. vanishes like snowflakes before a thaw, and the hot dreams of a grilling noon are drowned in the iced dreams from my spiritual refrigerator. I have one. Have you? If not, all you have to do is to get one and have it installed.

---

two and three quarter gallons of toddy at one sitting—a gallon ahead of his nearest competitor. Indeed in his time he was a drunkard without peer."

"Of my grandfather it is not necessary to dilate. There are still people in this city who vividly remember his later sprees."

"My father it is true was for the greater part of his life shut up in an asylum, but he poor man had his ambitions."

There was a rumbling in the nether regions of the western zone and a second later a tin of boot polish I had missed, two days back, came rolling out of a rat hole. The tip of the nose of a big brown bandicoot followed it above the ground line. The tin was evidently too hard a nut for my friend to crack.

"Look at him B. P. Meet the Nawabzada." I exclaimed taking hold of a paperweight.

"No. No" said B. P. clutching my arm. "Love me, love my rat is my motto, I will never allow it."

The Nawabzada retired to his Zenana.

"Well" continued B.P. "to revert to my nutty father,—may be it is due to the popular adage 'tight as a Lord' or maybe not—somehow his loony mind caught on to the idea that to hold liquor well was a sign of true aristocracy."

"From the earliest days he brought me up to be a connoissuer. I sipped wine of all kinds at all times. Bordeux, Champagne, Burgundy, famous Spanish brands. Amontillado, Peach Blossom from California, Turkish wines with the kick of a mule in their blend, wine from grapes growing by every river in the world, I bibled and babbled. Those were my halcyon days."

As he spoke a look midway between angelic rapture and infinite longing crept into B.P.'s expressive face.

"When in my twentieth year, when I won the drinking bout organised on the occasion of some jubilee or other (Which I forget) my father's joy knew no bounds. I was indeed the true great grandson of my true great grandfather. He, the poor man expected great things from that event."

"He hoped that I would be made at least a Baronet if not a Viscount. True, the latter honour was not being given as a rule to Indians, but that he felt was nothing. My outstanding capacity would need special recognition. He had hopes till the day the new year honours were published."

No, my name was not among the Viscounts. It was not among the Baronets. No not even amongst the knights. My father's face fell. He read through the entire list. K.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Khan Bahadur, Khan Saheb, Rai Bahadur, Rai Saheb down to the very dregs of honours and awards, he read it through line by line till there was nothing more in the papers. My name was not there."

"My father's abundant faith in the honesty, justice and good intentions of the Britisher was shattered for

The Message Of The Rats

(Continued from Page 2)

ever and ever. He died of shock the next day."

"Perhaps it was better so. I shudder to think of his reaction, today, when people go about casting away their titles as though they were pearls or something."

'Aurora' peeped from her northern hideout. But being a coy maiden rat and seeing men about, she instantly retired.

"You will not wonder then", continued B.P. that I grew up a confirmed toper. Then came my wife. I do not remember how, when, why or where I married her. And one bright morning there she was true to life claiming that she was my wedded wife. To avoid unpleasantness to all concerned I let it be."

"As wifes go she was well behaved. She tried no reformation stuff which some of the sadists and harpies try on their husbands. On the other hand she was extra zealous with regard to my amenities. My daily consumption of wine trebled and quadrupled. A full bottle and a spare one always kept me company. She also kept my insurance paid up."

"Obviously the poor girl my wife had looked forward to a happy but brief period of wifehood. She never knew then of the stuff, of which we B.P.s are made. Day followed day and I lived. Her agony was prolonged. She determined on drastic measures."

"One night I returned late as usual somewhere about the milkman's time. I had many over eight many times repeated When I struggled up to the bedroom I found it empty. My wife was not there. I was in no condition to do a spot of brainwork but the letter on the pillow I saw and tried to read...."

"It was from my wife. She informed me that she was quitting, for good Life with me was impossible. She finally beseeched me not to kill myself as I had threatened to do so often and not to use the rat poison on myself."

"It was all 'Pali and Sanskrit' to my befuddled mind I had no wish to die and had never expressed such a desire. I had plenty of boodle or so I thought. This talk of rat poison ....ugh. I turned my bleary eyes and saw the rat on the bed-rail!"

"It was sheepishly grinning at me. The fat red rat. It wiggled its long tail when I looked at it."

I totally misunderstood its antics, which now I know was affectionate and with the best of motives. You must remember it was before my reformation. I did not love rats particularly then. I tried to "shoo" it off and saw—

TWO RATS!

One red the other grey!

I shouted!

FOUR RATS now sat complacently on the bed rail.

I brandished a pillow. It would not work

The EIGHT RATS sat head to head and leered at me.

"I took hold of the handy full bottle which my wife had so thoughtfully left for me. With wild gestures, I threw it full at the 'sixteen rats' as hey sat on the bedrail...."

"There was a splintering crash!"

"The bottle broke into a thousand fragments. No sign of the rats anywhere now. Good wine collected in a pool upon the floor. The house cat came mewing and lapped it up."

"A minute later it was dead."

(There were squeaks in the eastern hole and wails. Mota came out in a hurry and scurried across to Nawabzada's palace.)

B.P. paused a moment before he resumed his narrative.

"The whole plot was then revealed. My amiable wife had already liquidated most of my assets. The letter was but a ruse to indicate that I had committed suicide. The wine I had spilled was doped with enough poison to K.O. an elephant."

The rats, my friends, had saved my life.

B.P. took another long pull at the bottle. There was very little left now. He got up from his chair and came and stood leaning against the table. Have you seen drink make a man sober? It happened before my very eyes B.P. was by now as sober as a arson during church service.

Let me confess. B.P.'s story was poor, true. But at that time it entranced me greatly. Half the time I was wondering whether I should or should not use it for a short story. Tentatively I affixed a heading "Bachus Rode' Rodet". I would give the 'progressive story' I had in mind the go by for the present. You can therefore imagine my avid interest when B.P. resumed.

"Ajit, you will not wonder now, why I love rats. It was really an eye opener to me. For the first time I realised the egregarious bonds that tie rat to man. Both are creatures of civilization. Both thrive in cities and in slums. Between them they share the plague. They are equally 'prone' to be victims of cats."

"One can expand and extemporize. Do you remember the ballad about Bishop Hatto or that about the Hamelian town in Brunswick? The ancient Hindus were unquestionably wise, though the same charge cannot be levelled at their present day descendants. They knew what they were about when they assigned the sacred rat to be the vehicle for God Ganesh!"

B.P. was very eloquent speaking with the zeal of a proselytizer. I will not hide the fact that much as I value and appreciate B.P.'s experiences, I care little for his introspection. But just for once to scratch the itch of the 'Truth-is-Stranger-than-fiction-wallahs' I give his words as they were without my customary embellishments and involutions.

B.P. continued his panegyric. "Man's so-called civilization is built on rats. There are more rats in China, the most ancient of all civilized countries than anywhere else in the world. The rats are superior and do not lend themselves to domestic slavery like the cat or the dog the cow or the donkey. Fearless, Independent, Brave, instinctively men realise the heroic mould in which the rats are cast. The valourous 8th Army men, heroes of a thousand battles from El Alamein to Cape Bon were proud to call themselves....the desert rats!"

B.P. relaxed and there was a winking twinkle in his eyes as he continued "Look Ajit, have you noted how instinctively rats assert their superiority. I myself have seen a full grown cat shrink her head off at the sight of a wee mouse—A joke for you, story-teller."

B.P. gulped down the last draught of gin. His style was still jocular as he said, "Yes....Rats are superior. Superior even to man. For one thing they do not hold flag salutations and flag procession. Do the rats of the sewer aspire to rule over others in the sacred traditions of the sewer? Yes or no answer or I fire. A thinker has to conclude that they have solved all eugenic and social problems and reached the summit of anarchistic idealism: who can say?" B.P.'s voice dropped to a whisper as he continued: 'I am never without their company. Two of them keep watch over me day and night. There in the corner there behind me. There they are, my protectors."

I looked but only saw a smudgy stain on the bare wall. But wisely I kept quiet.

B.P. got up to go. Three rats together ran a dash race across and one scudded over B.P.'s very shoes. It was a strange thing. But despite B.P.'s story I could scarce hide my nausea. B.P. caught the look on my face. It was his turn to banter now. In quick array he sprang his parting shots. "You don't love rats? Eh? You prefer cats? eh? You gay dog ...." He crossed the doorstep tittering and at the moment, weird and unearthly rat squeaks filled the room. I wondered....

A second later.

A crunch and a slip....

A thud and a groan.....

I rushed out.

Rat lover B.P. had caught his foot in a rat hole and fallen headlong down the stairs. When I found him he was dead with a broken neck.

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SAO PAULO BY NIGHT. All the lig hts in the picture are supplied by a Brazilian Traction subsidiary. The Li ght and Power Building, one of the most impressive buildings in Brazil, is seen in the right foreground.

Canada Lights Up South Americans Homes

Though these are difficult days for foreign capital in South America, the Canadian company that made rivers run backwards and rendered possible the expansion of the world's fastest-growing city has just embarked on a huge programme aimed at increasing facilities and capital investment. Here is one of the great modern romances of private enterprise.

BY CHARLES B. LYNCH

RIO DE JANEIRO

Dear to the hearts of the world's picture postcard collectors are the "Strings of Pearls", the lights that nightly outline the Winding shores of Rio. To the south-east, Sao Paulo has reached a population of 1,500,000 & is still the fastest-growing city in the world, surpassing even Los Angeles in speed of expansion.

Far away across the Equator, in Toronto, about 150 people work quietly in unpretentious offices that fill four floors in the tower of the Bank of Commerce building. From these offices comes the impulse that lit Rio's "Strings of Pearls" and made it the best-lighted city in the world; that speeds Sao Paulo's growth; that is playing a big part in making Brazil the Country of the Future.

Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, Ltd., is Canada's second largest company from the standpoint of total assets (£114,000 000) and Brazil's biggest enterprise, with over 50,000 employees. Yet few Brazilians know the name "Brazilian Traction". That is because Brazilian Traction is merely the holding company of the concerns that do the operating known collectively as "The Light".

Took A Chance

What does it do? Well, its power stations provide all electrical energy for Brazil's two largest cities, Rio and Sao Paulo, and for the coffee port of Santos. Brazil's new electric railways and the great new steel mill at Volta Redonda, largest in Latin America, take their power from "The Light." The colourful open-air trams that rattle through Rio's streets, the gasworks of Rio Sao Paulo, and Santos and the telephone systems are operated by "The Light".

How did Canadians come to control such large holdings in far-away Brazil? It started in the late 1890's when a little Italian named Gualco managed to obtain some power and traction franchises from the Sao Paulo Government. Italian, British and American financiers in turn refused to be impressed by Gualco's slips of paper. In Montreal he learned that the Mackenzie and Mann interests in Toronto might be willing to take a chance. They were.

Alexander MacKenzie, a young Toronto lawyer went to Brazil to spend six months investigating prospects and stayed there 30 years. He was to become the greatest single influence over the affairs of Brazilian Traction, and to retire in 1928 as Sir Alexandria MacKenzie. His nephew, Major K. H. McCrimmon, is today the company "ace trouble-shooter."

Rivers Run Backwards

The first power plant was installed at Parnaiba, outside Sao Paulo. There were no roads the heavy equipment being hauled to the site in ox-carts. The enterprises spread rapidly to Rio, beginning with electricity for illumination and tramways. There were long battles with the operators of mule-drawn trams in Rio and Sao Paulo, but electricity carried the day. In former days the Emperor of Brazil had had his own gilded street-car. Now came all kinds of special cars, trams for weddings and for funerals. Rio still has baggage trams mail trams, trams for carrying garbage.

From the start, the emphasis was on hydro-electric power. An American, A. W. K. Billings, took over engineering responsibilities in 1917. The great Cubatao plant, which literally made modern Sao Paulo possible, was largely his brainchild.

This plant core of all Brazilian Traction holdings in Brazil, lies between Santos and Sao Paulo. The topography of the region resembles a greatly-enlarged version of the Cliffs of Dover, with a narrow coastal plain at the bottom. Santos is on the plain, Sao Paulo up on the plateau. All the rivers on the high plateau flow westward, away from the sea, to find their way south eventually to the River Plato. The problem was to bank this water up and spill it over the cliff on the ocean side using the 2,300 feet drop to generate power. Dams were built, a huge artificial lake created, and a series of pipes installed on the cliff-face to shoot the water down to sea-level power plant.

Phoned At Their Peril

This plant went into operation in 1925, and has gradually been enlarged. Now more water is needed to keep abreast of Sao Paulo's rocketing power consumption and a great new scheme is under way for pumping water up about 90 feet in order to take advantage of the 2,300 feet drop.

In the matter of telephones "The Light" is growing hand-in-hand with Brazil. Despite serious equipment shortages, the number of telephones increased one-third in the war years to 330,000 and there is a waiting list of 100,000.

The Canadians brought more than capital to Brazil. They brought North American "know how". An example is seen in the case of the Campos telephone service taken over in 1917 by the Brazilian Telephone Company (part of "The Light"). There one company supplied the town with electrical energy and tele-

(Continued on Page 21)

WORLD'S FASTEST GROWING CITY. Sao Paulo, with a population already of 1,500,000 is expanding faster than any other city in the world—including Los Angeles. Factories, warehouses, and practical-style American homes have won it the titles of 'the Manchester of Brazil" and "The Chicago of Brazil." Its modern growth became possible when Brazilian Traction supplied cheap, abundant hydro-elctric power by spilling over the cliff-edge of the plateau on which it stands the water of the rivers that flow in thte opposite direction.

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